Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST 1827. No. 1939.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 2nd Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED
OF
A CAPITAL ENGLISH
BAY GELDING.

BLACK points, height 15-3, rising 7 years old, perfectly sound and very quiet to ride or drive, of excellent action, and in every respect a very good horse.

AND
A REMARKABLE GOOD
NEW LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE,
Strong and well seasoned,
Mail Coach Axles
With new Harness complete,
THE ABOVE IMPORTED
ON
H. C. S. ATLAS,
Meadows Street, 1st August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 1st Instant.
BOOKS.
ON RELIGION AND GENERAL
LITERATURE.
OF WHICH
CATALOGUES
WILL BE PURLISHED
ALSO

NEW Silver Curry Dishes, Bread Baskets and Tea Pots, a few pieces of fine Gingham, Chinsurah Cheroots, just imported, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 1st August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE OLD
LONDON PARTICULAR.
MADEIRA.
PRICE RS. 21 PER DOZEN.
BEST SCOTCH
WISKEY.
PRICE RS, 25 PER DOZEN.
Meadows Street, 1st August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
AN ELEGANT
GOLD CROSS.

SET with Rubies Pherozas, and Pearls.

ALSO,
Four Patent Double Flageolets, at..... 30 Rs. each
Two....Single Do. at 18 Rs. Do.
Four Prints Framed and Glased at.....5 Rs. each
Meadows Street, 1st August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

BENGAL BOOTS at 8 and 10 Rs. per Pair.
Do.. SHOES and Pumps at 3½ Do.
Meadows Street, 1st August 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE
AND
COMPANY.

HAVE OPENED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

A RECENTLY imported Invoice of PARKERS Double and Single Barrel GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS, with Percussion and Flint Locks, which are now on view at their new Establishment in NESBIT LANE, the have also for sale, several new and second Hand CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, with and without HARNESS, a pair of OTTOMANS, covered with CRIMSON DAMASK, and a 12 feet Europe BILLIARD TABLE complete with Six Billiard Room Chairs.

ALSO.

A variety of other articles on Commission

Bombay 1st August 1827.

FRITH & COMPANY.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY NEXT
The 7th Instant.
THE
UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES
VIZ.

NEW 7 and 8 Light Chandeliers from SPODE and COXLEAND, double Branch Plated Candlesticks, Table Guandoles, Vase Lamps, Hats, Carpenters Tools, Spare articles of Saddlery, Boat Cloaks, Bengal Towels and, Table Cloths, Patent Shot of Sorts, Mahogany Writing Desks with Secret Drawers, and various other articles.

TERMS OF SALE.

CASH and the goods to be cleared off in Three days, or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

Bombay, August 1st 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE
AND
COMPANY.

HAVE FOR SALE

CLOCKS and Watches of various description from Mc'CALER and others, at moderate prices.

Bombay 1st August 1827.

TYABJEE & CO.

BEG leave to acquaint the Ladies in general that they have purchased and exposed for sale this day at their Shop near Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, an excellent Assortment of real Thread Lace, consisting of Edging, Footing, and Trimming, Baby's and Ladies Lace Caps, fashionable Ladies Caps, Tippet Collars, Scarfs and worked Cambric Gowns, and all assorted work &c. &c.

Bombay, 1st August 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Captain LABAL, of the French Ship COROMANDEL, having shut up his Shop from Monday last the 30th July, and that he intends disposing of the remainder by a public Sale, which will take place on this day Wednesday and Friday next the 1st and 3rd August. Captain L. is very anxious to see his Bills discharged, to enable him to expedite his return.

Bombay, 1st August 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chatels, Rights and Credits of URRUMCHUND MEETTACHUND, trading under the name and firm of MEETTACHUND GULLALCHUND, late of Cuppud Vung in the Province of Guzeratt, and of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court to LALCHUND GULLALCHUND, the lawful uncle of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર. ખબર *

મરનાર. કરમચંદ. મીઠાચંદ. ની. મણી મીઠાચંદ. ગુલાલચંદનો. નાગ્રની. પેડી. ચલાવતો. હતો. કે. મરનાર. ગુજરાઠ. પરાટમા કપરવંજનો. રેહેવાશી. હતો. તથા. શ્રી. મુમખઈનો. હીનદુ. વેપારી. હતો. કેની. માલ. મીલકતનુ. અખતીયારનામુ. લેવા. શા કુ. શ્રી. મુમખઈની. જુડીકેટરની. શ્રુપરી મ. કોરટ ની. ઈકલીશ. માણસોને. શાઈ ડમા. લાલચંદ. ગુલાલચંદ. મરવ. કામ્રો છેજ. મરનિ. મલે. કાજિ. કે. મરનારનો. કે. મણી. થાગી. કાકો. લાગિછે—કે. વાશને. શરવે. લોકો. કેના. વાપશતા. હોઈ. તેનાવો ને. જાહેર. થાઈ *

તારીખ. ૨૭ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૨૭
જે—બી—ગારેહામ.
વકીલ.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of TOOLAJEE RAMAJEE Hindoo, late of Bombay, Taylor, deceased may be granted to TUCKOO OYE AND LUXAMON TOOLAJEE, the Widow and eldest Son of the said deceased, or the survivor of them, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of July 1827.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર. ખબર *

મરનાર. તુલાજી. રામાજી. શ્રી. મુમખઈ નો. દરજી. હતો. તેની. માલ. મીલકતનુ. અખતીયારનામુ. નામુ. લેવાશારૂ. શ્રી. મુમખ ઈનીજુડીકેટરની. શ્રુપરીમ. કોરટનો. કે. મરનારની. વીધવા. નામે. ટકુબાઈ. તથા કે. મરનારનો. વડો. છોકરો. લખશમણ તુલાજી. જે. હાલ જીવેછે. તેમોકે. મરવ. કીધી. છેજે. હુમીને. મલે. કિશને. શરવે. લોકો. હેના. વાપશતા. હોઈ. તેજાણીઓ ને. જાહેર. થાઈ *

તારીખ. ૨૧ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૨૭
કિ. જ. શમોથરાઉશ.
વકીલ *

For Freight and Passage

TO LONDON,
THE NEW SHIP
Charles Kerr
JOHN BRODIE
COMMANDER,
500 TONS.

LEFT England for this Port on the 13th April, is daily expected, and will have Immediate dispatch.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st August 1827

For Freight

To
MADRAS and BENGAL.
THE SHIP
FRANCIS WARDEN.
Captain Webster

TO Sail on or about the 20th Instant for particulars apply to SHAIK DEY near the Bazar Gate or to Capt WEBSTER on Board.

Bombay, 1st August 1827.

For Madras and
BENGAL.

THE SHIP
ASIA FELIX.
324 *TONS,*
GEORGE JELLICOE.
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail about the 20th of August, for Freight or Passage.

Apply to Messrs. MANAKCHUND HURRUCKCHUND, near the Burrah Bazar Gate.

Bombay August 1st 1827.

Advertisement.

For Passage to Madras and Bengal.

THE FAST SAILING
FRENCH SHIP
COROMANDEL,
Captain Labal.

SAILS on the 15th August, Apply to the Captain at his house opposite to Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, or to JEHANJEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay 1st August 1827.

Advertisement.

For Freight or Passage
TO MADRAS,
THE SUPERIOR AND
FAST SAILING BRIG.
ENTERPRIZE,
OF 200 TONS.

WILL Sail immediately Apply to JEHANJEER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Office.

Bombay 1st August 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, 1st August 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH JULY 1827.

No. 240 of 1827.—Lieutenant G. J. Jameson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant W. N. J. Smee, of the 5th Regiment N. I. is appointed Fort Adjutant at Ahmednugger from the 16th instant, vice Jameson.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1827.

No. 241 of 1827.—It appearing that the European Troops under the establishment of Fort William are annually supplied by Government with a good warm quilt at the public charge the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the same indulgence to the European Troops under this Presidency, with this modification, that in lieu of a quilt, an allowance at the rate of 4 rupees for each non Commissioned officer [illegible] according to the strength of the [illegible] of Horse Artillery, on the 1st

June of each year including the recruits of the season be drawn by the respective Quarter Masters and disbursed in the preparation of bedding for the men, under such rules as may be prescribed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, The allowance for the present year to be drawn on the receipt of this order at the different stations of the army under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1827.

No. 242 of 1827.—Captain Pringle, the assistant Secretary to the Military Board, will receive charge of the Secretariate duties of that Department on the departure of Major Fearon, and until the arrival of Captain James from Surat.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1827.

No. 243 of 1827.—Lieutenant J. B. Phillips, of the 2d European Regiment, is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1827.

No. 244 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Mant. of the 26th Regiment N. I. to act as Fort Adjutant at Amudugger during the absence of the Officer appointed to the situation.

Lieutenant D. Mills, of the 19th Regiment, to be acting Adjutant to the left Wing at Jaitpoor, from the 20th ultimo, vice Graham.

No. 245.—Lieutenant J. H. Bell. of the 11th Regiment N. I. 1st Assistant to the Military Auditor General. is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Giovanni and Norna shall appear in our next, late English intelligence having completely engrossed the Press.

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 9⅞ per Rupee.
Calcutta at 90 days do. 106⅛ B'by per 0 | 0 Sa. Rs.
Madras at 30 do. do. 99½ do. per 0 | 0 Madras do

Bazar value of Company's paper.
Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 220 B'by Rs.

Government Loans.

A five per Cent. Loan open, to which subscriptions are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at 106½ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 1st August 1827.

The Ship Enterprize, J. Dillon Commander, from London the 13th April, arrived yesterday, and brought us English Files to the 7th. There is no news of a decided character, but yet we have suppressed much local matter, in order to lay before our readers the latest intelligence on the various subjects that interest attention.—Considerable doubt still exists as to the new Ministry; it appears tolerably certain however that Mr Canning is to succeed to the Premiership. The internal state of England is not very prosperous, and the last quarter's revenue is miserable deficient. Ireland keeps more tranquil than could have been anticipated,

There is no matter of political importance stirring in France, but the Parisians manifest day after day a stronger spirit of independence.

The intelligence from Spain and Portugal continues most conflicting. We cannot place confidence in the pacific assurances of Ferdinand; but we are now inclined to think that that imbecile, will not strike a blow against the liberties of Portugal, unless the constitutional cause becomes nearly hopeless. It, on the contrary, we are glad to perceive, appears to be gaining strength.

We have scanned our files most anxiously for further particulars as to the reported warlike preparations of the United States. To our surprize we find nothing. Not the slightest notice of war being projected against any state whatever. We ardently hope this silence may arise from the rumour being unfounded.

The Ship Esther arrived last Wednesday the 25th ultimo from Liverpool the 6th April.—She brought us no news.—The Clairmont was to leave Greenock on the 7th April; the Crown on the 20th for this Port. The Charles Keir was supposed to have left London in March, also hither bound. The Palembang was seen by the Esther at sea ten days after she lost sight of land, and may be hourly expected.

About 3 o'Clock on Monday Morning a gang of robbers surrounded the house of Lieut. Fraser of the Artillery at Matoonga, forcibly entered it, and while some of them kept watch, and others endeavoured to overpower the servants, several of them attacked that gentlemen, who in attempting resistance, received two sabre Cuts across the forehead. The alarm was immediately given, and a party of the main patrole rushed to the spot; but the thieves were too alert, and escaped, taking with them a sword and blunderbluss—in their hurry, they left behind a scabbard, and a pair of shoes, which we trust may prove a clue to the discovery of these daring ruffians. We have heard of several other burglaries lately, and indeed the Island is infested with numbers of audacious villians, who seem to act as if there did not exist a power to restrain them.

The following is an extract from the Hampshire Telegraph of 31st March.

Captain Sir John Phillimore K. C. B. is appointed Superintendent of the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Bombay Marine.

By the appointment of so distinguished an officer to the Superintendentship, it would appear that the Hon'ble Court have at length concocted and resolved on measures for the general improvement of that long neglected Service.

The silence of the Iris as to the strictures in our last, induces us to refrain from continuing them;—but there is one short article which appeared in the fourth number of that Journal that we feel bound, in justice to ourselves, to notice. It is a speculation on the probability of war between the United States and Great Britain. The Editor of the Iris says "they" (who, we are left at a loss to guess) "*tell* us" that "war must necessarily" be intended against England. If he means that English Journals state any such thing, we challenge him to the proof. *We* on the 11th ulto. in reasoning from *reported* facts, came to the conclusion that such an event might be calculated upon, but on the strictest examination we have been unable to find it once mentioned, in any other paper whatever; neither have we seen any indication of the "Iris," being in possession of later files than our own.

SUPREME COURT,
Monday July 30th.

This morning was placed at the Bar Hurgoondass Juggeevandass (Hindoo) charged on indictment, with wilful and corrupt Perjuries upon twelve different assignments. The case created great interest from its deep public importance, and was very ably opened by Mr. Norton (Advocate General)—The learned Gentleman dwelt long and earnestly on the baneful consequences arising from the commission of a crime which places in jeopardy the character and property of the subject, and might even extend to the deprivation of life itself.—He contended that this case was marked with features of dark and atrocious fraud—no less than an endeavour to set aside a Will, to which the Prisoner was an Executor, by asserting it to be a forgery, and declaring the Testator to have been long in an insane state of mind, and wholly incapable, at the period when the Will was made, of managing his affairs.

The learned gentleman with much ability and at some length pointed out, very explicitly the meditated and continuous system of iniquity pursued by the Defendant; and supported by strong and circumstantial evidence the facts he stated.

Mr. Morley, Counsel for the Defendant, attempted to disprove both the argument and facts adduced in support of the prosecution—he conducted the defence with praiseworthy zeal for the interests of his client, but in the warmth of advocacy he made frequent digressions from the point at issue.

Mr. Irwin, in closing the case for the prosecution, made a very impressive, eloquent, and effective speech—he combated very successfully the ingenious positions assumed by his learned opponent:—took a clear, consecutive, and legal view of the subject; and concluded with an animated appeal to the Jury, on the importance of arresting by their verdict, the alarming growth of perjury and corruption.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Rice very succintly and impartially summed up the evidence; and commented with great legal skill on the important points, bearing on the case, and intreated the Jury to dismiss from their minds any impression prejudicial to the Defendant, which the eloquent and forcible speeches of counsel were calculated to produce.

The trial closed at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the Jury withdrew for the space of five minutes, and returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Defendant was bound over to appear for Judgment, himself in Rupees 10,000, and two sureties in Rupees 5,000 each.

In our last we informed our readers that a public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta had been convened by the Sheriff in order to consider on the best mode of evincing their respect to the memory of the late Marquess of Hastings, and on the 9th July a most numerous and respectable Meeting accordingly assembled.

Sir Charles Grey, President, proposed in an eloquent speech, that a public monument should be erected as a memorial of attachment and respect to the illustrious deceased.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley seconded the motion.

Colonel Bryant in an animated and able address dilated on the splendid public and private virtues of the lamented Marquess; and concluded by suggesting that the proposed monument should be built in a conspicuous situation in Calcutta, and made the receptacle of the statue voted to his Lordship when he relinquished the Government of the Indian Empire.

This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee for the erection of the Statue was then augmented by ten new Members, and it was formed into a Committee for both purposes—Messrs. Colvin and Company were appointed Treasurers for Subscriptions. As the Meeting dissolved, nearly Rupees 7,000 had already been subscribed for the monument.

No indication of a similar wish or intention seems yet to display itself amongst the "*apathetic*" community of Bombay. We have statues of the Marquesses of Cornwallis and Wellesly. Is the name of Hastings less ennobled? Does Bombay owe nothing to the late Governor General of India?

MISS TURNER'S ABDUCTION.

The Trial of the Wakefield's at length came on at the Lancaster Assizes on the 23d March, before Mr. Baron Hullock "the indictment charged *Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, Edward Thevenot* (Wakefield's French servant, not present) and *Frances Wakefield*, (the wife of old Wakefield and daughter of Dr. Davis,) with conspiring to carry off Ellen Turner, aged 15 by force and stratagem, and unlawfully to contract her in marriage with E. G. Wakefield, for lucre &c." The trial of course excited the most intense interest. It occupied upwards of thirteen hours. The Jury after retiring for 20 minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty, against Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield and Mrs. Frances Wakefield.—The verdict was received with strong marks of approbation. Next day the two first defandants were indicted for the abduction of Miss Turner, they withdrew their former plea of *not* guilty, and were then ordered to stand committed to Lancaster Castle. The trial is very interesting; it is impossible however at this late hour to present it to our readers; but we shall certainly give it in our next. The sentence of the Law was not passed upon them, at the time; and we cannot observe it in any other paper.

Nothing has yet been resolved on respecting the appointment of a Governor-General for India. The impediment arising from the state of the Ministry, combined with other causes, have, in fact, rendered the period when the determination may take place so extremely uncertain, that a request has, we understand, been sent out to Lord Amherst, to delay his relinquishment of office beyond the time which his Lordship originally fixed (we believe the end of the present year), in order that the necessary arrangements for the appointment of his successor may be completed without inconvenience. The coincidence of the three Presidencies being vacant at the same time, and the possible inquiry to the public service from the appointment simultaneously of three individuals new to office, is supposed to have furnished another inducement for postponing the appointment to the Chief Presidency.

The appointment of Mr. Lushington (says a London paper) to the important office of Governor of Fort St. George (Madras) has already been announced. Yesterday (4th April) the Honorable Member attended a Court of Directors at the East India House, and took the usual oaths; after which he dined with the Directors at the Albion Tavern, where several of His Majesty's Ministers, and many other distinguished characters, were invited to meet him.

On the same day, Captain William Henry Ladd, of the Ship *Kellie Castle*, took leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct.

The Ships *Enterprize*. Captain Dillon, and *Charles Kerr*, Captain Brodie, for Bombay, were at Deal on the 6th April.

BOMBAY

Arrivals.—Capt. J. Cameron, 52d Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. G. Beck, 24th Regt. B. N. I.
Lieut. Chs. Henly, 2d B. N. I.
Capt. C. B. James, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. H. Aston, 10th Regt.
Lieut Hocken, 2d E. Regt.
Departures.—Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn Alex. Gregor.
Lt. Col. Hardy, Qr. Mr. General.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—July, 25th Ship Esther (Free Trader,) George Robinson, Commander, from Liverpool, 6th April 1827,

29th Ship Frances Warden, W. Webster, Com. from the Gulph of Persia, left July 21st.

Ship Enterprize J. Dillon, Commander, from London 13th April 1827.

Passenger per Enterprize.—Capt. T. Haviside, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Lugreen, Mr. Curtis Cadet, Mr. Eckales Cadet.

Departures.—26th Ship Milford, T. J. Jackson, Com. to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Sultan, Thos. Mitchell, Com. to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by Milford.—Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Kingsbury, and 3 Children, Capt Black, Lieut. Kingsbury, Lieut. Carr, Lieut. Hannah, Ensign Lacey, Ensign Ramsey, Ensign Isaac Dr. Patterson, Dr. Gregor, Lieut. Bell, Lieut. Rogers, Capt. Cartherin.

By Sultan.—The Rev. W. Stewart, Capt. D. Stewart, Capt. P. Thomson, 39th Regt. M. N. I.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Egyptian, for London.
Triumph, for ditto.
Maitland, for ditto.
Atlas, for China
Charles, Grant for ditto.
Pascoa, for ditto.
Fort William, for ditto.
Cornwallis, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—July 5. Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, from China 22d April, Singapore, Penang, and Madras 22d June.

July 7. Brig Resource, W. Barrinton, from West Coast of Sumatra 3d and Penang 16th June.

July 8. Ship Nerbuddah, F. Patrick, from Persian Gulph, Bombay 1st June, and Madras 1st July.

July 9 Ship Ann, E. Worthington, from West Coast of Sumatra 16th June and Madras 3d July.

The David Clark passed a raft of Spars, in the old Channel, coming in, consisted of Yards, Masts, and pieces of Wreck.

Arrivals at Kedgeree, July 10, 1827.

The English Ship Bombay, Captain S, Parker, from New South Wales 7th April.

The English Ship Louisa, Captain J. Mackey, from Singapore 11th June.

ARRIVAL OFF TOWN.

The Ann, off Calcutta, yesterday.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Hashmy, from Bombay.—Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, Lieut Saurin, Bengal N. I Lieut. Gordon, Bombay N. I. From Madras; Captain Kennedy, Nizam's Service; Revd. George James Loury, Madras Establishment; Mr. Thompson Country Service.

Per Louisa, from Singapore.—Mrs. Mackey and two Children, Mr. C. Groves, Merchant.

REMARKS.

Captain Barr and Crew of the late American Brig Buck of Salem, wrecked on the Coast of Sumatra, on the 5th June, in Lat. 51. North. The Louisa picked them up from a Malay Prow on the 24th June in Acheen Roads.

Departures.—July 4. Ship Indian Chief, Henry Gill, for Liverpool—French Ship Anne Marie, Lepelletier. for Pondicherry.

July 5. Brig Phœnix, J. Arthur, for Penang

July 9. Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for Martaban.

The Dutch Ship Fair Armenian, J. C. Ross, for Singapore and Java, is expected to sail immediately.

The Woodford and Hebe gone to sea on the 4th instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, July 8, 1827.

Diamond Harbour.—Arjuna, Bark Isabella, and Countess of Dunmore, outward-bound, remain—Nerbudda, inward-bound, remains—Indian Chief, Anne Marie, (French) and Brig Phœnix, passed down.

Kedgeree.—Brig Heber, outward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships Herefordshire. Duke of York, Buckinghamshire, Vansittart, Windsor, Inglis, and Scaleby Castle.

Saugur.—Coldstream, William Wilson, and Georgian, (American.)

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Coldstream. for London via Madras—Mrs. Edwards; Misses Burton and Laplume; Major Fenwick, H. C. Service; Captain Hanwell, Country ditto; Mr. Sandon, Pilot Service; and A. Osborne, Esq, Surgeon.

Per Brig Phœnix. for Penang, Singapore and Batavia.—Captain R. Allan, Country Service; Miss Allan; and Lieutenant Tait, H. C.'s Army,

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—July 15, Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Charles Robertson, from Bombay 24th June; 18, Brig Maria, J. Strong, from Cape 18th May and Port Louis 24th June.

Departures.—July 12, H. M. Ship Tamar, J. J. G. Bremer, for London; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, A. D. Carroll, for Penang; 15, Ship General Palmer, F. Truscott, for London.

Vessels in the Roads, 18th July.

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charritie
H. C. Ship Waterloo, Captain W. Manning.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship Roxburgh Castle, Captain G. Denny
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, D. Robertson.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pieutzenuver.
Brig L'Actif, Captain D. Chaveleur.
Brig Belle Allience, Captain H. Pendergrass.
Brig Maria, Captain J. Strong.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

None.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Calcutta, on the 4th July, at the House of John Crawfurd, Esq. by the Reverend Dr. Brown, Lieutenant S. F. Hannay, Adjutant of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss M. C. Graham eldest Daughter of Alexander Graham, Esq. Glasgow.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Eales, Mr. Peter Joseph O'Brien, to Miss Alice Hemsold Linford.

At Calcutta, on the 5th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Mr. John Horn, Assistant to Messrs. Leyburn and Co. to Miss Eliza Douglas.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. R. Riff, to Miss Sarah Murray.

At Penang, on Wednesday, the 6th June, at the Residence of Major Lake, on Strawberry Hill, by the Reverend J. Evans, of His Majesty's Ship *Java*, Captain P. P. Hodge, Executive Officer of Public Works, to Emely Vandeput, eldest Daughter of William Johns, Esq. of Hilston, in Cornwall.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 4th July, the Lady of Paul Jordan, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta on the night of Wednesday, the 4th July, Mrs M. A. Pereira, of a Daughter

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, the Lady of Mr. John Paternoster of a still-born Child.

At Barrackpore, on Tuesday, the 3d July, the Wife of Serjeant Benjamin Ashwell, Chaplain's Clerk, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 4th July, the Lady of Francis Selvwright, Esq. Surgeon, His Majesty's Depot, of a son.

At Dum Dum, on Sunday the 1st July, the Wife of Mr Apothecary Shorts, of a Daughter.

At Seebpoor, on the morning of the 5th July, the Lady of Lieutenant Jenkins of the 61st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 1st July Mr. Alexander Rowley, Musician, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on Thursday; the 5th July, Miss Eliza Waldron Daughter of the late Captain J. M. Waldron, of the 46th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 7 years.

At Barrackpore, on Wednesday morning, the 4th July, Ann, the infant Daughter of Serjeant Benjamin Ashwell, Chaplain's Clerk.

At Barrackpore, on Friday, the 6th July, after

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

painful and lingering illness of nearly 5 months, Mary Ashwell, Wife of Serjant Benjamin Ashwell, Chaplains Clerk.

Drowned, on the 3d July, whilst attempting to save himself on the wreck of the late Ship *John*, Lieut. F. Warren, Madras Native Infantry, aged 24 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W, Roy, Senior Chaplain, Edward B. Thomas, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Isabella Margaret, Daughter of E. C. Greenway, Esq. Civil Service,

At St. George's Church, on the 16th instant, by the Rev R. A. Denton, B. A. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Carthew of the 21st Regiment N. I. to Jemima Borland, youngest Daughter of John Ewart, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Palamcottah, on the 1st July, the Lady of the Rev. J. C. F. Winckler, of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 11th July, the Lady of Lieut. Barnett, 7th Regt. N. I., of a Daughter.

At, St. Thomas's Mount, on the 26th June, the Wife of Serjeant John Biggs, of the Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday evening, the 15the July, Captain H. S. HALL, of the 4th Regiment N. I. and Acting Military Paymaster at the Presidency, deeply lamented.

On the 8th July, after a few days illness, Capt. John Marshall, of H. M. 48th Regt. in which Corps he served 20 years, deservedly regretted by all his Brother Officers.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th instant, Lieut. Robert Garraway, Qr. Mr. and Interpreter 38th Regt. N. I. deeply and sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At Trichinopoly, on the 6th instant, after a long and painful illness, Ann, the Wife of Qr. Master J. Stubbs, of His Majesty's 48th Regiment.

At Secunderabad, on the 11th July, Caroline, infant Daughter of Lieut. Barnett, 7th Regt. N. I.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY.	JULY 5TH, 1827.	TO SELL	
Prem.		Prem.	
26 0	Remittable	25 0	Discount
0 14	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1 6	
0 2	New ditto ditto	0 6	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.		96
Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	205 10
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 2
Guineas	ditto ditto	10 4
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
200 0 Bank of Bengal Share	5000 0	Prem.

It appears from the Native Papers, that the affairs of the Punjab are nearly settled, and that Runjit Sinh has nothing further to apprehend from the discontent of his Mohammedan subjects, whose ill-directed and worse conducted insurrection, have only led to the extension of the authority of their Hindu ruler. The leaders of the Holy war could have hoped to succeed only by the decided and combined support of the Chiefs of Kabul and Peshawer, both of whom have suffered the opportunity to escape by the neglect of timely co-operation, and have paid the penalty of their impolitic and desultory efforts by the loss of their country and independence. They will be restored, it appears likely, to their nominal dignities. but they will be, henceforth, little else than the dependants and officers of Runjit Sinh, whose dominion now extends from the Setlej to Candahar.

We noticed in our last, the elevation of Mookt Rao to the principality of Gwalior, by the title of Jankojee Sindhia, and we are now enabled to offer some further account of the occurrence.

The adoption of a son by the late Dowlut Rao Sindhia, was a measure often proposed by him during his life, but deferred from time to time by the conflicting claims of different candidates, and the opposing influence of the Maharaja's confidential advisers, His known intention, however, and the necessities of the state, imposed the performance of this act upon the widow, who, agreeably to the principles of Hindu law, is empowered to adopt for her husband after his decease, if in previous possession of his authority to that effect. Although, however, the arrangement was resolved on, it was not so easy to fix upon the particular object, as amidst the numerous branches of the Sindhia family, from which alone, the heir could be with propriety selected, none were of any immediate proximity to be deceased Raja. The common ancestor of this house, Changojee Sindhia, the grandfather of the individual, who first obtained political distinction, Ranojee Sindhia, had three sons, from the elder of whom, Dowlut Rao was the seventh in descent. The next of kin was the sixth in descent from the second of Changojee's sons; but this person, named Peerajee, a farmer in the Deckan, being of mature years, was unfit for adoption, and the persons who were eligible for that purpose were the sons of individuals still further removed. Of these, the five nearest in succession were invited to Gwalior, where they arrived on the 29th of May, and after some discussion of their pretensions, the choice of the Bai was directed to Mookt Rao, the son of Patloba, a person the eighth in descent from Changojee through the third of his sons, and residing in Camp, upon the humble allowance of eight or ten rupees a month. Mookt Rao is about eleven years of age, small, but well made, dark complexioned, lively and intelligent. He can read and write a little, and ride on horseback, a more meritorious acquiremeut in Mahratta estimation. His horoscope is also said to be highly favourable, and the marks on his person indicate his being destined to command. With all these circumstances in his favour, the popular voice fully confirmed the election of the Bai, and the 18th June was the day fixed upon as most propitious for the performance of the ceremony of his installation.

On the Saturday previous, the Chiefs and the Ministers were assembled at the Durbar, when the intentions of the Baiza Bai to adopt, and place Mookt Rao on the Musnud, were publicly announced, and the opinion of the assembly were asked. Not a dissentient voice was heard, and all expressed their warm concurreuce in the measure. The Pundits were then consulted as to the legality of the lad's marriage with the youngest grand daughter of the late Maharaja, and pronounced sentence in its favour.

On Sunday, the adoption and marriage ceremonies took place; the father of the lad making over all right to his son to the Bai, and confirming the donation by pouring water from his hand upon hers. On Monday, at day-break, the young Raja elect and his Bride, proceeded in state through the camp, mounted on the same elephant, and after having paid their devotions together at a particular temple, they returned to the palace, where the ceremonial was completed by the Bai, embracing the boy and her grand daughter, and placing one on each knee.

In the mean time, all the ministers and principal Sirdars were assembled in Durbar, and when the auspicious moment announced by the astrologers arrived, Hindu Rao conducted the boy from the inner apartments, and leading him to the British Resident, who, with all his suite, was present, requested him to place the young Raja on the Musnud, which he accordingly did, and a general discharge of artillery and musketry proclaimed the occurrence to the camp.

Immediately after Mookt Rao was seated, the Resident presented a splendid Khelat to him, and one for the Bride, on the part of the Governor General,. Trays were presented also, on behalf of the Bala Bai, as well as by the Senapati and by Raghunath Rao, on the part of the Raja of Dhar. The different individuals present, then offered their respective Nezzers, which continued till abont 12 o'clock, when the young Raja being completely overcome with fatigue, was allowed to retire to repose. The heat of the day, and the crowded state of the Durbar, rendered the ceremony particularly oppressive to much older individuals.

Mookt Rao takes the title of Jankojee Sindia, after the gallant Chief of that name, who was killed at the celebrated battle of Panniput. The Baiza Bai will continue to act as Regent, until the young Raja attains years of discretion.

The Govt. Gaz. July 9.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, July 18.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24¼ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¾ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2¾ *Discount*

Fort St. George, July 13, 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

H. Williams, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem.

W. A. Neave, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, July 17, 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

Thos, Gahagan, Esq. to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

E. B. Thomas, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

E. J. Gascoigne, Esq. to be Master Attendant at Madras.

R. W. Norfor, Esq. to be Deputy Master Attendant and Boat Paymaster at Madras.

Mr. P. S. Dirksz, to be Assistant to the Master Attendant at Madras.

Mr. W. Eglan, to be Master Attendant at Calingapatam.

The Ship *Roxburgh Castle* Captain C. Denny, from Portsmouth the 12th April last arrived on the 17th July.

Passengers by the Roxburgh Castle.—Col. Noble, died last night on board, Miss Noble, Miss Ritchie, Capt. Woodburn, Lieutenant Stapylton, Mrs. Stapylton, Lieut. Horn, Lieut. Everest, Messrs. Ritchie, Forsythe Cadets; Revd. Mr. Reeve, Lady and 3 Children Revd. Mr. Crisp, Revd. Mr. Jennings, Revd. Mr. Dyer and Lady, Miss Newal —*For Calcutta*; Capt. Pearce and Lady, Mr. Hunter and Lady, Mr. Woodward and Lady, Mr. Smith, Mr. M'Lacklo, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Leming.

Ships spoken with.—The Recovery, Chapman, from Bombay to London, was off Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 22d Jan., and was to touch at the Cape.

Passengers per Recovery, from Bombay (expected.)—Lady General Smith; Miss Pottinger, and Miss F. Pottinger; Mrs. Captain Gillam; Misses Forlonge, Barton, and Taylor, Colonel Turner; Colonel Gillespie, 4th Regt. Madras Cavalry, died at sea; Major Jackson, H. M.'s 20th Regt.; Captains Sandurth and Sparrow; Lieut. Cooper, Queen's Royals; Lt. Gambleton, 4th Dragoons; Mr. Richards; Mr. Coppock, died at sea; and Masters Bell and Westley.

By the latest accounts it would seem that Mr, Canning is really to be appointed Prime Minister, and that His Grace of Wellington foregoing his own claim, has generously assisted in the Right Hon'ble Secretary's advancement; but owing to the high esteem which the King entertains for the public and private virtues of Lord Liverpool, His Majesty, consults the feelings of the Liverpool family by defering Mr. Canning's appointment until after Easter.

JULY 13.

It gives us extreme pleasure to state that accounts have reached the Presidency from Bellary by which we are assured of the convalescence of those Gentlemen in the late Governor's Suite who were also attacked by the Epidemic Cholera.

MADRAS
SUPREME COURT.

This being the first occasion on which Mr. Wynn's Indian Jury Bill came into operation, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in an able and appropriate address, and after a suitable exeordium, explained to those gentleman newly admitted upon the Grand Jury the important, the solemn obligations which their oath imposes on them. His Lordship adverted likewise to local circumstances, unnecessary, however, here to be repeated.

Gentleman of the Grand Jury said His Lordship the first Obligation imposed upon you by this Oath is, "That you shall diligently enquire and true presentment make, of all articles, "matters and things as shall be given you in "charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge "touching this present service."

Thus embracing within the scope of your investigation, not merely such particular matters as may be brought to your notice by the Judge's charge or in the shape of an Indictment already passed; but also, all such other crimes and offences, which may either through ignorance or wilfulness have been attempted to be concealed by the parties concerned, but have come to your own knowledge notwithstanding, and not merely offences of the deeper dye, ; but in fact whatever things may be considered is prejudicial to the ends of justice, destructive of the rights or interests of the public, or injurious to the good order and well being of the community at large, all such things are touching your present service; such as for instance the state of the police, whenever you may have reason to know or believe that the duties of it are not properly discharged, either with regard to the Law in general, or the particular regulations of the Government; so also the state of the Gaol. the condition of the prisoners, the conduct of the Gaoler—subjects peculiarly fitting for the Grand Jury here, as there are no such persons appointed as particular visiting Magistrates; so also all public nuisances of every kind, whether they affect the morals, or the health, or otherwise immediately concern the Civil rights of the people; and among these I may refer to the general state of the roads and bridges as far as there is any Law or regulation affecting them, and in a more especial manner to the due cleansing, watching, and repairing the Streets, as not only is there an express authority given by the Legislature to lay an ample Assessment upon the public for such purposes; but it is also expressly provided, unless I am much mistaken, by the same Act, that the money so levied shall be applied to those purposes *alone*, and be so employed and disposed of under the directions of the Justices in Sessious.

The next Obligation imposed by the Oath is: "That you are well and truly to keep the "King's counsel, your own and your fellows"

This more particularly applies to that part of your duty which concerns the investigation of the Criminal matters brought before you, for the purpose of determining whether there is sufficient to send the to caused a further tribunal for trial. And surely, it must be obvious to every one who considers that the object and end of all trial is strict and impartial justice between the accuser and accused; that if all the facts which are disclosed before you in your private room all the discussion and reasonings that take place between yourselves in drawing the conclusion from such fact, and the particular grounds of your own seperate opinions are to be bruited about and made the subjects of remark and observations before the public—often would the ends of justice be defeated, often would the guilty escape by such disclosure, whilst those against whom a majority of the Grand Jury ought there was no sufficient ground of accusation (and therefore threw out the Bill) might nevertheless by the promulgation of the matter which had been sworn to and of the opinion of those of the Grand Jury who thought differently, frequently be subjected to the most unmerited obloquy and reproach-

Upon these grounds it is that secrecy as to the matters which take place in your own room is particularly enjoined, and indeed considered so important, that the violation of it is a great misprision in Law and punishable as such. There is however, an exception to this, when the maintaining such secrecy would evidently defeat the ends of justice instead of promoting it. Such as for instance, where, as is mentioned by Blackstone, a Grand Juror happened to be in Court at the time of the trial of a Prisoner and heard one of the witnesses depose directly contrary to what he had just before sworn to in the Grand Jury room. In this case such fact was made known under the sanction of the Court, and the witness was committed for perjury to be tried upon the testimony of the Grand Jurymen.

"The next Obligation imposed upon you is: "That you present no one for hatred, malice, or ill-will, nor leave any unpresented for fear, favor or affection, nor for any reward, hope or promise thereof."

Principles so just, conveyed in language so clear, require little or no observation: they form the very basis of the British System of administering the Law, which acting impartially by all, pays no respect to persons whatever: none are too high to be above your notice, none too mean to be unworthy of it. Free then from every prejudice or bias, strip of every thing like rancour or ill-will, regardless alike of the pleasure or displeasure of others, strictly and impartially you are to execute the trust reposed in you, considering that all are alike responsible to the law, and that all have an equal right to its protection.

The last and concluding Obligation imposed upon you by the Oath is, "That you are to present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing "but the truth, according to the best of your "skill and knowledge."

A difficulty has sometimes been raised upon the wording of this part of the Oath, in regard to the extent of the enquiry which it may seem to impose upon the Grand Jury. The difficulty however vanishes if you always bear in mind that your particular province is only enquiry with a view to trial before another tribunal, and not trial itself. With this view, the evidence on one side only is laid before you, names of the witnesses being indorsed on the Bill, differing altogether from the practice before another Inquest, say the Coroner's whose duty it is to receive evidence upon oath as such that which makes for, as that which makes against the accused with reference to this ex-parte evidence; therefore, you are called upon in 99 cases out of 100 to apply the words the *whole truth* and if therefore upon duly weighing such evidence and applying to it the best of your skill and judgment, you come to the conclusion that the charge is well founded, assuming the evidence to remain uncontradicted, you discharge the obligation imposed upon you and satisfy the terms of your oath by returning the Bill as *true*. It may however sometimes occur, that there is a defect in the evidence laid before you which some one amongst yourselves may have it in his power to supply. If so, it would be his duty himself to state it, if it lies within his own knowledge, or to call for it if denied, from the information of others, and the name of such additional witness would then be indorsed upon the Bill. Again it may happen that a Grand Juryman may of his own knowledge be able to satisfy his Brethren that the Charge is wholly false, as in the case of an alleged Murder, where the man stated to be killed was actually alive and forthcoming. Here also as in the preceding case, ought the fact to be communicated; without so doing, neither the letter nor the spirit of this just oath could in either case be fulfilled, recollecting that it is according to the whole truth as *it come to your knowledge* that you are called upon alike to protect the Innocent from false accusations—as to bring the Guilty to answer for their Crimes.

Supreme Court.—Yesterday being the first day of the Third Term, the Court was accordingly opened at noon. We understand that A. DOWDESWELL, Esq. was on this occasion duly sworn in as a Justice of the Peace, having been appointed by Government to act as one of the Sitting Magistrates during the absence of on the Magistrates absent on leave.

Singapore.

The *Resource* brings a report that a serious riot had taken place at Singapore amongst the Chinese inhabitants, in consequence of the imprisonment of one of the principal merchants of that nation, Chisang: the military were called out and some of the European Artillery are stated to have been killed. The Governor, whose presence shed such happiness over the island, had re-embarked, and was living on board the *Cambridge* not thinking his truly valuable life safe amongst these terrible Chinese. We need no longer wonder that they should be refused permission to land at Penang *Hurkaru.*

Previous to the arrival of the Portuguese Ship *Cadaval* which came in the other day from Calcutta, their was no Patna or Benares Opium in the market, She however has brought a considerable supply, not less we understand than fifty Chests having been landed from her, which have sold at from 880 to 920 Spanish Dollars for ready Cash, the owner raising the price daily in consequence of the great demand and himself being the only holder, The Junks being about to sail for China has greatly increased the demand for Opium,

Fifty or Sixty Chests of Turkey Opium have been landed from the Brig *Hottentot*, but we have not yet heard of any sales being effected.

Excepting a few Parcels there has not been much, produce imported during the week.

The *Prince Regent* from the Coast of New Holland has brought a considerable quantity of *beech de mer* which is to be sold by Public Auction.

Com. Reg. and Advt. 9th June.

Opium. Thirty chest of *Malwa* landed from the *Oscar*, damaged by sea water, were sold by Auction on Thursday last and averaged 715 Dollars a chest, a price so high that it was generally remarked at the time, that it would not be a bad plan for the holders of Opium in future to damage it well with salt water, and then put it up to Auction.

Of nine chests of *Benares*, received by the *Nearchus*, which arrived on Thursday, part has been sold at 870 Dollars and part bartered for Sugar at 900 Dollars a Chest,.... *Com Reg and Adv. May* 12.

France.

PARIS FEB. 5.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)

The French people, divided into Liberals, Ultras, and Apostolicals, agree, or least upon one subject—namely. that the Ambassador of Austria has recently behaved with unheard of insolence towards the grand nation. To the contempt in which the Austrians have been always held by the French, they now add the highest feelings of indignation. Deprive the Marshals of France of their well-earned honours—of their Dukedoms, indeed!—'Tis true they are but titles; for Reggio, Dalmatia, and Traviso, have long ceased being any thing else to these soldiers of fortune but empty names; yet these honours, they cry, were bestowed by Napoleon, for exploits performed, for victories gained. Count Appony replies "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away." What triumph obtained, defeat destroys, and the Emperor of Austria will not consent to acknowledge titles which raise feelings of humiliation in the breas of any of his subjects. The hotel of Count Appony, in Paris, as M. de Villele said the other day, is his own country, and there no person can contend that he has not the right to act, with respect to etiquette, just as he pleases. The French, one and all, exclaim—"Did not the King of England, during centuries, and until 1800, add to his other titles, that of King of France, where he did not possess an inch of territory!—Is not his Most Christian Majesty styled King of Navarre; the Emperor of Austria, King of the Romans and Duke of Lorraine; the King of Sardinia, King of Jerusalem and Cyprus; and do any of them possess even a cottage in any of these countries! Is the Minister for Foreign Affairs to lose his name because Damas is in the possession of the Turks, or the Duke of Luxenburgh to be deprived of that noble title, because the town from which he receives it is in the hands of the Dutch Monarch?—What is to become of half the French Bishops whose sees are those of Jerusalem, Hermopolis, Charthage, &c.; and is the swarthy Ambassador of the Sublime Porte to refuse acknowledging the above titles, because forsooth, his master hold away over Syria, and a part of Africa?"—We mention these silly reasons, that are to be heard in every saloon we have recently visited, merely to show how tenacious the lively nation is about its military honour; and we are convinced, were no other reasons assigned for a war with Austria than that of the Court refusing to call Oudinot Duke of Reggio, Mortier Duke of Treviso, or Soult Duke of Dalmatia, it certainly would be a popular one. The few persons whom we have heard talk coolly upon the subject—and very few, indeed, they are—say that it was an unnecessary step, an ill timed policy, on the part of Metternich, and will, perhaps turn out to be more prejudicial then he imagines.—*Morning Paper.*

The *Paris* papers of Saturday contain an account of one of those arbitrary acts of the police which so often occur in France, and which disgrace the Government by which they are authorized. Friday was fixed for the burial of the Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT. It was attended by some of the leading members of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, and by a great number of other persons of distinction. The students of the *Ecole des Arts et Metiers* of Chalons, of which the deceased had been Inspector-General, assembled at the family hotel, and carried the body to the church of the Assumption, where the funeral service was performed. Thus far there had been no interruption; but the crowd is stated to have been very great, and that jealousy of every display of public feeling which appears to haunt the French authorities, probably now began to operate. After the service, the students wished to resume their burden, and carry the body as far as the barrier of Clichy, upon which an officer, who commanded the military escort, interfered, and stated that an order had been received to prohibit the conveyance of the body in any other manner than by the hearse. The young men resisted, and insisted upon taking the coffin on their shoulders. The officer having ordered the men he commanded to resort to force, they used their bayonets, and several of the students were wounded. During the contest, the coffin fell to the ground, and was rolled in the kennel.

PARIS, APRIL 3.—The Count de'Ofalia, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, in England, arrived last night in Paris. His Excellency alighted at the hotel of Castille, *rue Richelieu*. M. Zamorano accompanies Count d'Ofalia as Secretary. We have already said, and we now confirm it, that his Excellency is to stay about a month at Paris. We have also said, and the fact is indubitable, that this diplomatist is the bearer of two autographical letters from his Sovereign, one for his Majesty Charles X., the other for his Britannic Majesty. The letters, it is said, relate to matters unconnected with the affairs of Portugal, but are, nevertheless, of high importance to the Spanish nation.

Adoption.—There is a singular system in France relative to the adoption of children. A family who has none, adopts as their own a fine child belonging to a friend, or more generally to some poor person (for the laws of population in the poor differ from those in the rich); the adoption is regularly enregistered by the civil authorities, and the child becomes heir at-law to the property of its new parents, and cannot be disinherited by any subsequent caprice of the parties; they are bound to support it suitably to their rank, and do every thing due to their offspring.

Portugal.

LONDON,—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1827.

The most accurate information received from Lisbon affords very little hope of the restoration of tranquillity in Portugal. It appears that the rebels are remarkably well supplied with money, and their soldiers are much better paid and maintained than the Constitutional troops. Don Miguel, it is said, has refused to embark on board the Frigate now lying in Brest, which was to convey him to Brazil, and it is apprehended in Portugal that he will soon appear among the rebels and claim to be appointed Regent as a matter of right. A member of the Chamber of Deputies has been impeached and is now on his trial before the Chamber of Peers, for aiding the rebels and causing Don Miguel to be proclaimed in a Provincial town.

From Paris Papers of Sunday the 1st, Monday the 2d, and the *Etoile* dated Tuesday the 3d April. What intelligence they contain from the Peninsula, is of a conflicting character; for, while it is stated, on the one hand, that the Portuguese Rebels were instantly disarmed when they crossed the frontier, (as evidence of the sincerity and good faith of the Spanish Government.) it is asserted, on the other, that General Monet, by whose orders the disarming took place, has been dismissed, in consequence of having so acted! On the same authority, (a private letter from Madrid in the *Journal des Debats*) we are told that General Eguia understood the spirit of his instructions better; for the Portuguese Rebels who entered Spain by Galicia were not disarmed, but permitted to return into Portugal. We know not where the truth lies in these opposite accounts.

MADRID, MARCH 23.—The Portuguese rebels continue to be sent in detachments towards the provinces of Rioxa and Soria, but it is asserted that the Marquis de Chaves, and the Viscount de Canellas, who had already arrived at Burgos, on their way to France, have received all of a sudden, authority to return to Zamora, and to take up their residence there. As to the officers, both superior and subaltern, it is not known yet what place will be assigned for their abode. The greatest misunderstanding prevails among them.

The conduct of General Monet, after the disarming of the Portuguese rebels, appears to have given offence to Government, for we are informed that he has been dismissed, and his place filled by General O'Donnell, who, in his turn, will be succeeded at Valencia by General Longa, circumstances which would indicate some new plans of invasion, for it would have been impossible to supersede the latter more effectually than by giving his place to General O'Donnell,

General Sarsfield appears to have met with the same fate as General Monet, and the Government has been so much puzzled on whom to bestow his post, that, overlooking the hatred of the soldiers for the Count d'Espagne, they have destined him to command the army of observation.

As to this army, the whole of the reports circulated in respect of its retreat, and its being disbanded, are incorrect; not a single corps has hitherto been moved; and, far from disbanding, it has just been reinforced by a fresh brigade sent to Talavera.

General Egnia appears to have comprehended the spirit of his instructions better then General Monet, for we are informed, that the Portuguese rebels who re-entered by Galicia, were not disarmed, and that they have again passed over into Portugal, where they are rambling about in numerous bands, in the environs of the town of Chaves.

The mission of Count d'Ofalia is an extraordinary one, and does not appear to be limited to London, for his Excellency is expected to stay a month or two at Paris.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

Lisbon March 17.—This morniug, an Extraordinary Council of Ministers was held. It is pretended that they determined to put the Cabinet of Spain to a decisive trial, by requiring of them to transport the disarmed rebels to the Canaries, or else to the Balearic Isles. An extraordinary courier will, it is said, be dispatched to that effect, to the Charge d'Affaires of Portugal and Spain.

Positive news has been received, of the disarming of the rebels; the Marquis de Chaves sent a Captain of his faction, accompanied by an ordonnance, to the Commander-in-Chief at Badajoz, (Spain), who, after receiving the dispatches sent him by this channel, immediately sent off an express to Madrid, and one to Caceres (Spain,) where a corps of 1,500 men, which left Madrid on the 2d of the month was expected.

A convoy of twenty-seven carriages of powder and balls lately entered Puebla (Spain); and we are informed that General Rodil, who commands the Spanish forces at Caceres, has made a movement in advance, and taken up a position at Albuquerque, Villa-del-Rey, and San Vincente, on the extreme frontier of Portugal, on the borders of the Alemtejo.

It is stated as certain that General Clinton, is returning from Coimbra, to occupy the line of Zezere, to protect the province of Alemtejo and Lower Beiro, and to cover, if need be, the Capital of the monarchy. A detachment of English troops returned this morning, which are to take charge of the warlike stores in Fort St. Julian, and to transport them to Villa-Franca, on the Tagus.

Greece

We regret to have to observe that, according to accounts from Canstantinople, the Turks, under REDCHID PACHA, have obtained some decided advantages over the Greeks in the neighbourhood of Athens.

VENICE, MARCH 19.—The Captain of a ship just arrived from the Morea, states that it was generally reported at Modon, that an extraordinary Courier had brought to Ibrahim Pacha orders from his father, the Viceroy of Egypt, to evacuate the Morea as soon as possible, and proceed with his army to the Island of Candia,

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 7.—The accession of Count Guilleminot, the French Ambassador, to the proposal made by England and Russia, in favour of the Greeks, is now confirmed. It is said, however, that the Reis Effendi has given him, verbally, a negative answer.

English News.

STATE OF THE MINISTRY.

The impatience of the House of Commons has been excessive at the Earl of Liverpool's retention of office, under his state of mability to perform his public functions. On Friday night, Mr. Tierney took up the subject upon constitutional grounds. The Right Hon Gentleman said, "it was a mockery to talk any longer of delicacy"—"the public finances were in a most appalling state"—"the Sinking Fund had proved a fallacy"—"distress pervaded large classes of the community, and yet there was no Prime Minister appointed." Out of an extravagant Estimate of 290,000*l.* the Chancellor of the Exchequer had asked for an advance of 200,000*l.* on account—although there was no First Lord of the Treasury capable of being responsible for the receipt and expenditures of the money. The reply of Mr. Canning to Mr. Tierney, although it states nothing specifically, is pretty decisive evidence that he is to be the successor of Lord Liverpool.

The following are extracts from it.

The Right Hon'ble Secretary trusted, that Mr. Tierney whatever might have been the inconvenience which undoubtedly had been experienced, and whatever might be the impatience, which he admitted was still growing in the public mind, for the conclusion of the present unsettled state of things, would still admit that Ministers, if they had sinned, had sinned on the right side, and that nothing could have been more disgraceful to them or more painful to Lord Liverpool than for that nobleman to have found upon waking from his present trance, that his place in the Cabinet had been sought to be filled up with intemperate haste and with precipitate ambition. It was difficult to define the precise limit and the precise period to which such considerations ought to be extended; but he could assure the house, that Ministers had not suffered time to pass away without attaching to them due importance. He said most distinctly, that for the delay which had already taken place, Ministers were ready to take as much responsibility as for any other act of their administration; and when he made use of His Majesty's name, and alluded to the forbearance which had been shown, in compliance with the Royal feelings, he did not do so with any view of throwing upon His Majesty the slightest portion of that responsibility which attached to himself individually, and to the whole Administration collectively. That delay, he could now inform the house, was at an end. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty had desired a communication to be made to Lord Liverpool's most immediate connexions, that the time was at length come, at which, with whatever pain it might be attended, he must, in complaince with the claims of public duty, proceed to fill up the chasm occasioned by the loss of his Lordship's services; he thought it right to state to the house, that by acceding to the motion of his right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would only enable him to proceed with the public service, while the necessary arrangements were making for the formation of a new Administration, and would not preclude itself from instituting a rigorous investigation into the propriety of these grants, whenever in the ordinary routine of business it came to the consideration of the votes on which these sums were now asked on account. When that period, arrived, he should be prepared to meet the right hon. gentleman in discussion, and to defend all the votes which belonged to his department of the public service.

April 1.

The Ministers seem at length to have agreed that the present state of things can go on no longer. The Cabinet met, with the exception of Lord BATHURST, on Saturday, and was in deliberation for several hours. It is understood that the KING will come to town to-morrow, and, before HIS MAJESTY returns to Windsor, it may be presumed that Lord LIVERPOOL'S successor will be appointed.

April 3.

Soon after the KING'S arrival in London on Thursday night, a report was spread, originating also at head-quarters—(what creatures they are that surround the throne! They, of course, think that whatever descends from thence must be accepted as the grateful rain that refreshes the earth, though hailstones may be mingled with the rain) a report was spread that the whole matter was settled, and that Mr. CANNING was Prime Minister. On further inquiry, indeed, it did appear, that an offer of the premiership would be made to Mr. CANNING, but on condition that he should have nothing to do with the Church patronage!!!

We understand that Mr. Canning has resisted all the attempts to withdraw from the situation of Premier the accustomed patronage. We trust he will be successful; we are sure it will be for the interest of the Aristocracy to fall in with his terms.

April 7.

Mr. Canning had quite recovered and was attending in his place in the House of Commons, on the 6th April.

The Earl of Liverpool is gradually recovering the use of his limbs. The use of his Lordship's hands does not, however, return in the same degree to the Noble Earl as the rest of his bodily powers.

The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Secretary Canning, and Mr. Secretary Peel, had audiences of the King, yesterday.

Viscount Granville transacted business with Mr. Secretary Canning yesterday.

THE MONEY-MARKET.

CITY, Friday Evening, APRIL 6.

The return of the quarter's revenue has been officially published this day, and though it exhibits a deficiency far greater than was anticipated even by those who were disposed to take the most unfavourable view of the question, its consequences have not as yet been at all injurious to public credit, nor has the value of the Government securities been diminished by it. This is another proof of the degree in which speculation in the funds has fallen off; of the limited demand for the employment of capital; and perhaps, too, of the indifference with which the state of the country is regarded in the precincts of the Royal Exchange. Consols have scarcely varied ⅛ per cent. during the whole day; the closing price was 82⅜, and the same for the May account.

It has been very currently reported in the city today, that Mr. Canning is certain to have the premiership, and that he will unite the offices of the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. We mention the rumour, not so much on account of the credit we attach to it, as for the purpose of stating that the gift of such an appointment gave general satisfaction in the city, where Mr. Canning, we think, if the nomination were put to the vote, would command a great majority of the suffrages. Even among those not peculiarly attached to the Minister and his measures, the prospect of any end being put to the uncertainty which has so long prevailed, is a gratifying circumstance, inasmuch as it will at least enable them to form an opinion what the future policy of the Cabinet is to be. There will be much disappointment if in the course of to-nights debate in the house, something definite is not stated on the subject

The market for foreign stock is nearly in the same state as yesterday, but there is perhaps rather an increased disposition on the part of the public to make investments, though small ones, in those stocks which, by continued regularity in the payment of the interest, have established a character for credit. The prices of Colombian and Mexican stock are a little higher, but in the other securities no variation.

Our readers will see from the Quarterly Accounts, that the gloomy anticipations of the Revenue are fully confirmed. It is hardly necessary to observe, that the corresponding quarter last year was one of peculiar embar-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETERS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

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Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st 1827.

(Continuedast from the last Pgge.)

rassment. It appears that the quarter which has just expired is *minus*, by nearly half a million, the quarter in which the whole Banking System of the country was convulsed. This long-continued distress and want of confidence are by no means calculated to tranquilize us.

April 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
MARCH 13.

CRIMINAL CODE.

MR SECRETARY PEEL rose, and addressed the House to the following effect. I rise to introduce certain Bills, for consolidating and amending the Laws of England, relative to Larceny and other offences. The Bills which I bring in this evening are four in number. First of all, here is a Bill consolidating the whole of the Statute Law of England, relating to the crime of theft; the second is a consolidation of all the Laws relating to malicious injuries committed on property; the third is a Bill relating to the very important question of damages arising from accident; and the cases in which the law will enable parties, who sustain such damages, to recover from the hundred—the fourth is a Bill, Sir, which I have purposely kept distinct from the other three, and which will recite and repeal all the now existing Statutes, that, should these Bills pass into law, will become unnecessary. (Hear.) The effect of these enactments, supposing they should meet the sanction of the legislature, will be to remove, altogether, from the statute book, no less than one hundred and thirty statutes. (Loud cheers.) And I have the satisfaction of stating, that notwithstanding the repeal of so many Acts of Parliament, now forming part of the Criminal Law of England the whole of the statute laws in this consolidated form—those, I mean, respecting the crime of theft—will be comprised within twenty-nine pages. (Hear, hear.) In effecting this reduction in the bulk and number of the statutes, I have made no rash experiments as to the language the enactments I propose to substitute in their stead. I have adhered, very closely, to the phraseology of those Acts of Parliament—I have retained all those terms and legal designations which are allowed to be of importance; but, in rejecting some redundancies and repetitions, I have endeavoured to steer a middle course between the general verbosity of our English Statutes, and the extreme brevity of the French Criminal Code. (Hear, hear.) This House has shewn itself, always, extremely jealous of laws so very summary in their enactments, as those of the French Code; because they necessarily devolve upon the Judge who administers them, a much greater discretionary power than our own system professes to do. Nothing is gained by the adoption of an extreme brevity in the framing of Acts of Parliament. The French have experienced this truth, from the extreme brevity of their laws, and the circumstances, of their enactments being couched in much too summary terms. The gloss or commentary of the learned Lawyers of that country, defining the meaning and scope of these summary terms, has already attained an extent, which in point of verboseness and complexity, bids fair to rival our own Statute Book. I do confidently hope, that when a little more advance has been made in the work of repealing many of our old statutes, which should no longer be retained—and in the substitution of new ones in their place—the House will determine to take into its consideration the general state of the whole Statute Book, when, I am convinced, it will still find a vast number of old or defecuve statutes, which it might determine to expunge, while it could retain those only which it may be absolutely necessary to preserve there. (Hear, hear.) I think there ought to be a commission to ascertain what statutes at present remain in force, and what from their obsoleteness, or the fact of their being no longer applicable to the circumstances, of the age, might be entirely dispensed with or preserved only for the future inspection of the curious. Some statutes, like that of *Magna Charta*, for example, will always be retained, and treated, of course, with the respect and gratitude that are due to them. But others, though of great antiquity, are not of such a character, and it would be exceedingly expedient to get rid of them altogether. (Hear, hear, hear.) I omitted to state on a former occasion, some improvements, which I have introduced into one of these Bills—that which regards the offence of larceny. (Hear, hear.) The amendments I propose will have the effect of reducing the number of capital punishments by law. Under the law of burglary, as it stands at present, if the burglary be committed in any out-house, which forms part of the frontage, that is part of that, which, in law, is entitled an outer-fence, the burglary is a capital offence. If it be committed in the stable or the dairy, or within that, which, in the old language of the law, is called "curtilage," the burglar is placed in the same situation. I propose, that burglary, by breaking into a stable or even into an out-house, shall not be included in the class of burglaries, of which capital punishment shall be assigned by the law, unless in cases where there shall be some communication between the actual dwelling, and that part of the premises which shall have been broken into, by a covered passage, or a window, common to both of them. Another important alteration I have suggested for the purpose of remedying a great defect which exists in the law of England, as it at present stands, in respect to offences against property, committed under false pretences. Nothing can be imagined more ineffectual than the law of England at present is with respect to crimes of this nature; and nothing more hopeless, I may add, than the attempt to obtain a conviction where property has been so obtained under false pretences, which shall visit the offender with an adequate punishment (Hear.) For exmple, you shall charge a person, who, has procured some valuable goods, under false pretences, with a misdemeanour; and his defence will immediately be, that he has committed a felony—(Hear, hear)—so that he will plead the greater offence, because, in this case, the punishment is less, or the conviction more difficult. Such is the state of our Statute Law, at present, that this anomaly absolutely exists in it. If a purchaser, under a false and fraudulent pretence of purchase, get possession of property, he is indicted for a misdemeanour; if he be indicted for getting possession of such property, under pretence of hiring, that is larceny. If he be indicted for this offence, in a case, where, it appears, that he got possession of the property before the negociation for the purchase was completed, his offence is larceny. But if the purchaser, under false pretences be not tried until after he has got absolute possession of the property, then the English law charges his offence as a misdemeanour; so that if he gets possession absolutely, his offence is misdemeanour; or if he have obtained either a temporary or partial possession only, it is felony, and, as you cannot indicte him both for the felony and misdemeanour at once, you are subject to be defeated, even in the clearest case, in your attempt to obtain a conviction against him, on an indictment either for the one offence or the other. This is especially true, if you charge him with the misdemeanour. If you cannot prove against him the *animus furandi*, at certain periods of the transaction, you cannot convict him at all; he pleads to the felony, and your aim is defeated. Now, the object of the man in either case, being the same—namely, to cheat—common sense prescribes the object of the law, which should be, in either case, to restrain and punish him. It can hardly be contended, that that is a sound state of law in which, if you hold him guilty of a misdemeanour, he shall be liable to punishment—if guilty of felony, you shall be unable, in effect, to punish him. (Hear.) The Noble Lord, (the Member for Northamptonshire) asked me a question the other night, in relation to the Malicious Trespass Act. The Malicious Trespass Act was brought in, as the House is aware, four or five years since, and enables the Magistrates to convict the offender summarily, in the penalty of 5l., if the injury done amount to that sum; and upon non-payment of the penalty, the Magistrate is empowered to commit to prison, for a period not exceeding three months. I propose to retain the sum, which gives the jurisdiction, namely, to limit the operation of the penalty to cases where the injury done amounts to no more than 5l. This law, as I said before, in its present state, enacts, that, in default of payment of the penalty imposed, the offender shall be held liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. Now, this, I think, is a very inexpedient enactment. I propose to carry the same principle into my amendment of this law, as I have carried into the other improvements I have mentioned; providing that the amount of the term imprisonment shall bear some proportion to the amount of the fine. With reference to the objects of this Act, I consider, for example, imprisonment for the space of ten days, equal to a fine of 1 £. Suppose the damages, therefore, proved in any case, under this Act, amount to 1 £., I propose, instead of an imprisonment for three months, to imprison for ten day; if the damage done amount to 2l., then imprisonment for twentty days. The result of this alteration will be, that instead of the Magistrates having a power to sentence for three months, the maximum of the term of imprisonmeut, that maximum will be fifty days, instead of three months. I beg particularly to observe, that I propose to exclude from the scope and operation of this Act, all offences of every kind which may be considered as offences under the Game Laws. (Hear.) At present, in the case of damage done in the pursuit of game, the Magistrate has the power to commit summarily under the Game Laws. I propose to leave out of the Malicious Trespass Act every such case. At present the party injured has the power of apprehending summarily, without a warrant, the offender who has maliciously injured his property; that is, I should rather say, in the case of wanton or malicious injury committed this day—two days hence the existing Act gives the power to arrest without warrant. Now, I propose to take away the power of this arrest without warrant, under this Act generally, and to limit it to those instances, wherein the offender is caught in the fact. (Hear, hear.) These, Sir, are the alterations I have made in the Malicious Trespass Act. Then there are the laws relating to summary jurisdiction. Some of these impose a maximum, and others a minimum of penalty, to be imposed at the discretion of the Magistrate; and others, the Magistrate has no discretion as to imposing any minimum of fine, according to the extenuating circumstances of the case, but must assign precisely that which is mentioned in the Act. Now, I purpose, in all cases, under these laws, to fix the maximum; but never to do so as to the minimum of penalty—(Hear, hear.)—so that if it shall satisfactorily appear in any case, that the party had no malicious intention in the damage which he may have committed, the Magistrate, may be at liberty to dismiss him instantly. (Hear, hear.) At present the power of imprisonment, in the event of inability to pay the enacted fine, was too extensive. (Hear, hear.) I have attempted to regulate the proportion of imprisonment, according to the nature and amount of the damage done. (Hear, hear.) And, as cases of malicious injuries to property, and other injuries of the same kind, admit of compensation; the party damnified, as the law stands, is to receive an amount equivalent to the loss sustained by reason of the actual injury committed upon his property, as satisfaction to him; and the Magistrate has the power to inflict an additional penalty on the offender, as a satisfaction to public justice.

Sir John Newport wished to know whether these Bills were to be extended to Ireland;—for the new Jury Bill had not yet been introduced into that country.

Mr. Peel said that the Jury Bill was not adapted for Ireland. There was a vast difference between the laws of the two countries and the introduction of English improvements upon Irish Law would only confuse both. The House after some further observation, by members, resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr. Secretary Peel's Bills were then severally brought in and read a first and second time and committed.

Mr. A. Dawson in answer to some observations by Mr. Peel, said that Irish Lawyers were quite as willing as those of England had shown themselves, gratuitouly to devote their talents to the adoption of similar improvements in the law of Ireland; and he knew not why that country had in this respect been so long neglected.

Mr. Secretary Peel replied that the improvements in question were founded on repeated decisions of English Judges, and consequently could not apply to Ireland.

Mr. Spring Rice said that the Right Honourable Secretary wished that Irish Laws should be left to be administered by the Irish Magistrates; but, what Ireland wanted, was English Laws administered with English spirit.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that the Hon. Gentleman misunderstood what he meant, when he (Mr. Peel) said, that he wished Ireland to be governed by Irish law. He was most anxious that the benefits of English law should be extended to Ireland; but all that he desired was, that such a measure should not be attempted suddenly. His objection only went to the day but not at all to the principle.

MARCH 6, 1827.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

MR. PLUNKETTS SPEECH.

(Continued from our last.)

No person who had attended to what was passing in Ireland—no person who had attended to the newspapers and read the reports of the proceedings, not only of the Catholic Association, or of aggregate meetings, but of the villages throughout the country, but must admit, that every man who spoke at those meetings, showed, that he felt as severely as the higher classes, the operation of those laws of exclusion. There was not a man in Ireland worth 100l., whose whole energies were not embarked in, and directed to, the attainment of that object—not merely the nobility, gentry, and professional men, but the traders, shopkeepers, indeed all of every rank approaching to the middle class; but, in addition, he should miserably deceive the house if he were to say that the people were content. The galling effect of the penal laws was working in their minds, and produced, a universal feeling of discontent; not a discontent, however, that partook of a rebellious character. Was it that the laws in Ireland were not impartially administered? Certainly not. Was it that the course of justice had been suffered to be directed from its proper channel? Certainly not. Nothing that could be done to remove grievances—to reconcile animosities—to conciliate and give to the people a confidence in the law, had been neglected by the noble individual at the head of the Irish government (hear, hear). From these circumstances it was impossible not to perceive that the evil had their origin in laws which inverted the order of God's providence, and converted those wholesome juices, which were intended for the nutriment and the support of the Constitution, into the most destructive poison—changing the seeds of order and happiness into the elements of discord, discontent, and wretchedness (cheer.) What was the remedy? The repeal of those laws, and the restoration of the whole people of the country to that station for which God and nature intended them. He believed that the population—(into the question of the amount of which he should not then enter; but he would say, that the hon. gen. had most miserably deluded himself in his calculations on that point, and in which, if the house adopted the idea of the hon. member, it would also be most miserably deluded. That, however, was not a subject then necessary to discuss)—he believed that the great and overwhelming majority of the population—being Catholics, were as anxious for the repeal of those laws as the other classes to which he had referred. The hon. member had said, that the consideration of that question was not entertained by the people; but, on the contrary, it was his (Mr. Plunkett's) own decided opinion that there was not a cabin in Ireland into which it did not enter. The poorest Catholic of Ireland had the same sense of horror at those laws—the same feeling of degradation—that pervaded the superior classes of the Catholics. The house was told, and he was sorry to say, truly that ill-disposed demagogues and agitators existed in Ireland, who were every day instilling into the minds of the people sentiments that must lead to acts of treason. He (Mr. Plunkett) did not pretend to deny the fact, that such agitators did exist there; but that they wished to direct the people to treasonable objects, he did not believe (hear, hear); although they assumed to themselves the title and the power of arbiters in the people's affairs, and in declaring what was right and what was wrong. Would his right hon. and learned friend say that that was a state of things that ought to be suffered to continue in Ireland? There were the combustibles, and there also were the men, with the matches in their hands, ready to ignite them (hear.) Was that a state of things, he would ask, in which Ireland ought to be left? He maintained that, to the exertions of the Catholic hierarchy and the Catholic priesthood, the country in a great measure owed its safety. He had hoped, that when, with those feelings on the subject, he had made the statement in question, it would have been suffered to go forth without contradiction, But he regretted to say, that not merely the right hon. member for Derry, but his right hon. friend, had condescended to use such an argument against the question before the house. Had it been said that the Catholic prelates and clergy had ever encouraged their flocks to any acts of turbulence, outrage, or violation of the law? No. But it was said that they interfered in elections, and that, in doing so, the Roman Catholic priests did that which was must unbecoming and most unwarrantable; and their interference at the Waterford election was particularly relied on. The hon. member for Derry had read last night numerous affidavits of persons respecting that election, and if that hon. gentleman should ask him (Mr. Plunkett) whether or not he would believe that which was stated in those affidavits, he should reply, upon his honour, he did not. (Hear, hear.) The facts stated in them were gross exaggerations, and his hon. friend would, he trusted, excuse him, when he said that he had in his statement greatly exaggerated. He was sure his hon. friend believed those affidavits himself but he (Mr. Plunket) still belived that they were exaggerations. His hon. friend had stated instances of persecution of the poor men who had, at the request of the Catholic clergy, opposed the wishes of their landlords at that

election; but he (Mr. P.) knew the landlords of Ireland too well, to believe that they would deprive their unfortunate tenantry of their little farms, and their cabins, because in, the manners alluded to, they had opposed their views. Admitting, however, the interference of the Catholic clergy, he could not condemn them for saying to their parishioners "here is a man who goes into Parliament for the purpose of perpetuating your thraldom, and your degradation, to affix a stigma upon you as an idolater; and I conjure you, as a member of the Catholic church, not to vote for such a man." (Hear, hera.) He (Mr. Plunkett) did not pretend to the gift of prophecy; but he begged leave to remind the house that, in 1825, he told them that, the very persons who then refussed their co-operation in carrying a bill for the limitation of the elective franchise, merely because it was auxiliary to a measure similar to that which was the subject of the present discussion, would themselves suffer from the effects of the law sought to be amended. What was their language on that occasion? "Oh!" said they, "we will protect the rights—those sacred rights, of those sacred yeoman." (Loud cheers.) The house, however, now hears that "those sacred yeomen—the sacred guards of constitutional monarchy."—were the property of their landlords (hear, hear.) And so convinced was his hon. friend that those sacred yeomen were the property of their landlords, that he only doubted whether they were legal or equitable property (laughter.) His hon. friend, the member for Cavan (Mr. Maxwell,) would excuse him for calling the attention of the house to the charge which he had thought fit to make against the great body of the Catholic Clergy, and in having, for that purpose, selected an act done by one of their own body, Dr. Doyle, under his assumed signiture, J. K. L. He trusted the house would credit his sincerity, when he expressed his respect for the talent of J. K. L., and his regret that a man of his acknowledged talents should have indulged in such language respecting the established church, as that which was contained in his recent letter, and particularly his comparison of the established church to the idol of Jaggernaut. But it so happened, that Dr. Doyle, in using that figure, had not the merit of orignality, for he found it in a newspaper report of a speech delivered at a public meeting, at which Lord Farnham (the noble relative of the hon. member) had presided, and the object of which meeting was the pacification of Ireland by the mere force of mild and gentle perusions (laughter.) He should not trouble the house with the details of that speech in which property and slavery were described as sisters, and by some expressions equally applicable to both. The speech then went on to say, that the Speaker wished to see them (the Catholics) "liberated from a system far more degrading, than that which would compel them to fall down to worship before the car of Juggernaut," (cheers.) His hon. friend had asked. "Are you insensible to the progress of education?" No; but he was not prepared to hear lords, and ladies, and gentlemen, use it as a means of proselytism (hear.) He denied the correctness of the imputation thrown by the hon. gen. upon the Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy, that they were enemies to the progress of education; for, on the contrary, he knew that they promoted education when they could do so, divested of all danger of proselytism of their flocks. Every Sunday, in every Catholic Chapel, the gospels of the day were expounded, and a new testament, selected and arranged under the sanction of their Bishops, was placed without reserve, in the hands of the Catholic youth. He hoped, therefore, that if education should not make progress, it would not be attributed to the Catholic Clergy. An hon. gentleman (Mr. Dawson) had accused him, last night, of having calumniated the Protestant Church of Ireland in that house. If such a conclusion were drawn from any words uttered by him, it was certainly at vary ance with his sentiments; for he did not believe that a more learned, a more pious a more examplary body existed than the clergy of the Established Church of Ireland (cheer.) Such being his unfeigned opinion, such must have been the meaning of the language he had used (cheers)—having read the disgusting extracts from the Waterford affidavits to which he (Mr. Plunket) had referred, the hon. member had proceeded to accuse him of having compared the conduct of the Catholic clergy, on that occasion, to that of the clergy of the established church. He was not ashamed to avow that he had, the other night, said that the Protestant Clergy had done that which the Catholic Clergy had been blamed for doing. He had stated that the Catholics of Ireland at large felt the deepest anxiety for the recovery of their civil rights; but he condemned, as much as the honorable members could, the proceedings and the language of the Catholic Association. How did the great body of the Protestants of Ireland feel on the subject? A great proportion of them admitted that Justice, the tranquillity and the preservation of Ireland, equally required that we should concede to the Catholics those rights for the restoration of which they now sought, and came forward supplicating the House of Commons to restore Ireland to peace and prosperity (cheers.) But although some were, he admitted, opposed to the Catholic claims, he was convinced that a still greater body of Irish Protestants would, with gratitude, submit to any concessions which that house should deem just and prudent (hear.) He would take upon himself to say, that if the measure of 1825 had been carried, a single murmur against it would not have been heard. It was a mistake to suppose that this was a Catholic Question. Such an assertion evinced neither good taste nor good argument. It was a Protestant question; it was an imperial question: one in which not only the peace and prosperity of the Catholics, the Protestants, and of Ireland, were involved, but also the strength and welfare of Britain, and all the British people. He was not surprised at the indignation displayed by that house, and the British nation, at the proceedings of the demagogues in Ireland; but he should not go at large into the subject, as he did not wish to take up the time of the house, in considering whether those persons effected more mischief to the body opposed to them, or the body they professed to support. He would however, say, "if they should be guilty of practices punishable" by law, do not allow them—punish them; but if they merely claim the repeal of laws affecting their body, the provisions of the acts, for the suppression of illegal associations, will not reach them. He was extremely sorry to say, that the expectations he had held out to the house from the act, had not been fully realised. That by the passing of that act, some good had been done, could not be denied; but he lamented that the body in question, which exercise such influence over the minds of the people, had not submitted to the legislature. "But, (continued the right hon. gen.) if the acts of the Association be offensive and dangerous to the State, punish them by the laws, by taking from them their power and the influence they abuse. Inflict on them the view of pure and established peace in Ireland—subject them to the infliction of the tranquillity and happiness of their country—take away from them the power of further mischief, by removing the cause—by repealing all the laws, which aggrieve our Catholic fellow-subjects." His right hon. and learned friend had contended, at considerable length, against the principles which he (Mr. P.) advocated; but he had never seen so much ingenuity displayed, as by his right hon. friend, in avoiding the true nature of the question (a laugh). His right hon. friend spoke of the danger that was possible from the connexion of the Catholics with the See of Rome. He trusted that means would be taken to enable his right hon. friend, although he was not a member of his Majesty's government, to effect a *concordat* with the Pope, by which the apprehension of foreign influence in the State might be obviated. Another remedy had, it was true, been proposed for the evils complained of—reformation; but if the Scriptures were to be disseminated only at meetings of gentlemen and ladies, who should attack and couple Popery and slavery, he was at a loss to see how that would promote the cause of the established church—how pure religion and Christianity could be gainers by such proceedings (hear, hear, hear). In another place that plan had been recommended, but the noble and gallant recommender desired the experiment should be backed by the power of government—that the reformation should be commenced, with all the arguments that could be drawn from the holy treasury—but that, for fear of accidents, it should be backed by British power, and by a British army (loud cheer). Such had been the conduct of Henry the Eighth, who argued with, but always hanged, his victorious opponent; thus, none of those who thus confuted, ever, again entered into controversy with them. This country had wooed, had won, had wedded Ireland—had raised her to a share in the empire, participating her glory with her. This country had been truly called the admiration, and the envy, of surrounding nations. But when we held up the mirror of public freedom to those nations, let them not see the flaw by which its beauty was disfigured. Let them not see that we are a divided people—let them not see that we are at war among ourselves, and that, should we be engaged in foreign hostilities—let not our enemies believe that we are weakened by our intestine divisions.

Mr. Secretary Peel then rose, but was for some moments, at the commencement, inaudible in the gallery, owing to the low tone of voice in which the right hon. gen. spoke. He, at length, proceeded to the following effect:—If I were to be influenced solely by considerations of personal interest, I should have very little doubt, as to the course I should pursue on this occasion—for what personal advantage can it be to me, that a Penal system should be continued. The right hon. gent. here described the pain he felt at being obliged, by an imperative sense of duty, to stand forward to oppose the motion of the hon. baronet, and declared that, so far from having, like his noble friend (Lord Elliott) reason to alter his opinion since he had last voted on this question, he was more and more confirmed in his hostility to it—an hostility which, however painful to express, being in opposition to the views taken of the subject by many of his most valued friends, he must still continue to offer to the Catholic claims. Since I uttered that opinion, I have looked at the subject with all the care and attention that were due to its importance; and I now feel myself bound to say, that, after consideration of every argument, and after examination of every document illustrative of the question, I am not yet satisfied of the justice of making any further concession, and that it is the firm and unchanged conviction of my mind, that the disabilities imposed on the Roman Catholics, are not such as ought to be removed (cheering)—and now I shall, with the leave of the house, proceed to state the circumstances and reasons on which I have grounded that opinion. There are various articles of the treaty of Limerick, which bear on the subject—the first refers to the condition of the Roman Catholics, in general, at that time, while all the other articles refer to the Roman Catholics of the garrison and city of Limerick, and to all persons of that religion serving under the adverse military authorities holding command in the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Clare, and Cork. Now, from those articles of that treaty, which secured to the Roman Catholics the undisturbed exercise of their religion, I must contend, that the concession to them of political power was never contemplated by the persons who drew up those provisions—that the indulgences promised were never meant to extend to the enjoyment of secular power, but were merely limited to such an undisturbed exercise of their religion, as they had possessed in the time of Charles II. And, as to the so much disputed construction of the verbal terms, in which that privilege was expressed, I assert, that these identical terms have been used in this sense by the writers of that time; for instance, Lord Clarendon in the sense expressive of toleration alone and independently of any implication of political power (cheers). What was King William's construction of those terms? In his answer to the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of James, in favour of the Roman Catholics of Holland, he says that he is willing to allow to the Roman Catholics the free exercise of their religion, but refuses to grant them the possession of political power; and his language, in expressing that determination, is the very language of the treaty of Limerick; "for," adds King William, "the Roman Catholics ought to ask no more than this of their Highnesses (the States-General), since by this indulgence, they would be freed from further disturbance in their persons and their properties on account of their religion; and that they ought to be contended with this, nor excite any troubles, because they may be excluded from political privileges." These were the words of King William himself, who signed that capitulation. In these words he clearly indicated the manner in which he intended to treat the Roman Catholics; and this, his declaration, shows that the subsequent treaty, granting them the undisturbed exercise of their religion, could not be construed to imply the concession of political power. Then, I look at the conduct of the English parliament, in reference to the construction of that treaty. The capitulation was signed early in October, 1791, and in the same month, October, 22, the parliament passed a bill imposing on its members the necessity of taking the oath of supremacy. Now, what do I conclude from that circumstance? Why this: that at a time immediately subsequent to the capitulation of Limerick, the parliament thought they possessed a right to impose on their members any test or qualification they (the parliament) should think proper; and it is right to remember, on that very occasion, they passed a special bill on the case of the Roman Catholics treated of in the capitulation. Now, these measures were adopted when Sir John Somers was Attorney-General, and Lord Godolphin Lord Treasurer; and was it possible—could it for one moment be supposed that if the treaty of Limerick was intended to confer political power on the Catholics—could it be believed, that, a short month after the capitulation, King William would have consented to a bill calculated to violate the obligations of that solemn compact? Was it credible that Sir John Somers and Lord Godolphin, the English Whigs of the day, would have come down to propose to parliament such a monstrous violation of the faith of treaties (loud cheering)? But this was not all; for, on the 24th of the following February, King William ratified and caused to be published his ratification o that treaty. Now, if the terms of the articles had been contemplated to imply the conferring of political privileges, would King William have published to the world the solemn ratification of a document, the provisions of which he had violated but one month before by a public act of parliament? It would have been a mockery of all principle, all faith, all honest—such a stain on his glory, as would have transmitted to us his name with far other sentiments attached to it than these we entertain for his memory (loud cheering). Still further, we have, five years afterwards, the authority of Burnet—whig authority, too—who writing in 1705, says, "Now the wars of Ireland may be said to be ended;" and, "the articles of the treaty of Limerick are faithfully executed, and, though the meaning of some sentences was doubted. the ambiguous sentences were explained in favour of the Irish." On these grounds then—on these authorities—on whig authorities, too—I feel myself bound to dissent from the assertions of the hon. bart., who opened this question, as to the conclusions attempted to be drawn from the imputed violation of the treaty of Limerick (cheering). As to the alleged indisposition on my part to assent to the hon. bart.'s proposition, I can assure him that that indisposition is not at all lessened by the quality of the language and reasoning in which my assent has been asked. When I hear it asserted, by one hon. member, that the ancient burning of the Catholics at the stake, is not different, in principle, from the present exclusion of them from power (cheering), and when I hear my hon. friend the Attorney-General for [illegible] say, that if the people of England were the people of Ireland, excluded from [illegible] power, they would rise in arms for the [illegible] ry of their rights, and would be justified in rising in arms---(cheering)---aye, justified the act of rising in arms against the law (cheers)—when, too, I hear the exalted [illegible] of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke quoted in support this doctrine, and that from an hon. gent. holding office in Ireland, I am not surprised at the existence of agitation and discontent in the legal affairs of the country in which he presides—(Loud cheering.)

The learned gentleman than contended (at considerable length) that both Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt with their support from the attempted repeel of the test act.

Mr. Pitt preferred securities to exclusion while I prefer exclusion to securities. It is a matter of indifference to me what particular doctrines a Roman Catholic believe as an individual—whether he believes in the doctrine of transubstantiation, or exclusive salvation, or any other. I do not quarrel with the religion of the individual Catholic as a private subject; but if I see, that with that religion, as professed by milions, a plan of political influence, a scheme of human and worldly policy is connected, I am surely justified in looking into the nature and extent of that influence, and in using against it every necessary measure of prevention and defence.

I have no doubt, said the right hon. gent. that in the Roman Catholic religion, is engrafted a scheme calculated and intended to enable man to obtain, acquire, and exercise dominion over the mind of man. For instance, can I behold their doctines of indulgence,—of confession—of exclusive salvation. Without that, the object of inculcating such religious tenets is not much the diffusion of a pure Christian morality, as the acquiring of worldly power for wordly purposes. When I see the authority flowing from those doctrines, what differs it by what name it is called—spiritual authority, or otherwise. When I see it practically interfering with the political affairs of States (cheer)—that interference it is which compels me to enter into a close investigation of the nature and origin of that religious authority so misapplied. When these dangerous doctrines are sent out among millions of men, will it be denied that they may be used for other purposes than the diffusion of pure faith; namely, for the upholding of that spiritual authority of which some hon. members can see only the departed shade? Will it be believed, that in the year 1807, Pope Pius sent to Ireland a—I will not call it *bull*, as the term may appear offensive to hon. gentlemen from the sister country (a laugh)—but a rescript, a declaration, stating that every Roman Catholic would be entitled to a remission of 300 days' burning in purgatory, who would repeat three times the following prayer: "Oh Jesus, Maria, Joseph, to thee I offer my soul; oh Jesus, Maria, Joseph, hear my prayer; oh Jesus, Maria, Joseph, help me at my last hour." A remission of three hundred days, burning in purgatory for repeating that address, and this in the year 1807, in the enlightened nineteenth century!!! (cheering lond and loug.) But this is mysterious, and may be explained away in a particular sense, exclaims some honorable member; now, though this mysterious exemption from purgatorial flames is monstrous enough I am still more disgusted by the attempt to explain, excuse, such a doctrine, proceeding from rational and educated persons, and addressed to an ignorant and superstitious population of millions (enthusiastic cheering.) I do not say that the subversion of our religion is the present object of Roman Catholics; but when I know that they are subject to the influence of a religion, the spirit of which is not only adverse, but directly, hostile to our's, can I be expected to grant strength and power to the members of that religion? (enthusiastic cheering.) I ask, sir, whether they will not endeavour strenuously to remove the whole of their Roman Catholic countrymen from the whole of the disabilities which it is now proposed shall be still retained? But then, it is said, that the destruction of the present Protestant establishment is by no means contemplated as necessarily consequent upon the concession of these claims. I do not say, sir, that the destruction of the present establishment would be the sole evil that would result from the attainment of my right hon. friend's object; but, assuming that the anticipations of my right hon. friend should be verified, I look to the conflict of religious opinions and parties that must ensue—a conflict which ages must elapse before it could be subdued—I look to the opposition of these prejudices, to the asperity of these feelings, and this contest between the power of opposing creeds as to results, which will constitute, in my mind, far greater evil than any of those which have entered into the statement of my right honourable friend; greater even than the destruction of that establishment (hear, hear.) I must now allude to by far the most important, and, certainly, by far the most painful topic connected with the question of this evening—I mean its bearing on the state of Ireland (hear). Whatever may be my apprehensions or opinions, as to the ultimate consequences of the admission of Roman Catholics to offices in the executive government, and to seats in the legislature, I do not hesitate to say, that were I satisfied that the removal of these disabilities would have the effect which has been anticipated by some of [illegible]

hon. [illegible] who have spoken on this subject, and would produce tranquility in Ireland—I do not hesitate to say, that I would rather be content to sacrifice my apprehensions as to the ultimate consequences of the proposed measure on the constitution, if I were certain of obtaining such an immense advantage to the empire at large (loud cheers). However great in speculation I may deem those dangers to be, I would not hesitate. I say, to subdue my apprehensions, if this great practical good might be accomplished by carrying the propositions of my right hon. friend into full effect. If this were, indeed, the way which would lead us, as the hon. bart. opposite has eloquently expressed himself, to the Elysian fields—if this course would conduct us to that state of things under which, according to the emphatic description of an hon. gent. one member of the community does not ask, "What is your religious faith? What is your particular creed?" (Hear, hear). I do not hesitate to say, that, in my desire to attain to such a state of things, I should not scruple to abandon all my fears as to the future consequences of the measures which are proposed to us. But I cannot make up my mind, I own, that their effect—the effect of the repeal of these existing disabilities—would be such as my right hon. friend supposes—that their removal, in short, would be that final and fortunate consummation to which he looks forward. The hon. member for Armagh says, that we are on the side of a fearful precipice—that our position there is untenable—that we cannot remain where we are—that we cannot go back; and then he asks, "Why will you not go on, and reach the top?" Why, sir, if I were quite sure that we could not get to the top of this precipice—or if I thought, that were the top which he points out as being such—I, for one, would not consent to remain where we are (hear). I would willingly go on if he could satisfy me that the summit was within sight, and that when we arrived there, some larger and more beautiful horizon would burst upon our view, and gratefully reward us for our labour (loud cheers). It is proposed by my right hon. friend to retain the Protestant establishment in Ireland on a very small scale. It is contended that this might very well be done; and you put to me the case of Scotland and of other countries. And you say, "why will you not be satisfied that this may be done with the same good effects in Ireland, if you pursue there the same measures which have been taken in regard to those countries? My answer to this question is, that, with respect to Ireland, you do not mean to pursue the same measures. (Hear, hear.) The case of Scotland is obviously not a case in point. (Hear.) If you said to me, "we mean to make the religion of the great majority of the people of Ireland, the religion of the state—we mean to confer the emoluments of the Protestant church in that kingdom, upon the Roman Catholic church; and to make provision, afterwards, for the ministers of the former;" I could then understand your proposal. But if you mean to retain the Protestant establishment there, in however a diminished state, simply as a band of connection between England and Ireland; I must fairly say, although even I should subject myself to the imputation from my right hon. friend, of meaning to make the establishment of the Protestant church the only barrier between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic communities, I must fairly say that I do not think your proposal will do. I do not conceive that you will arrive at the consequences which are predicted in respect of either of those communities. I would here suggest a question to my right hon. friend. I would say, when you have placed the Roman Catholics and the Protestants upon an equality in point of law, do you really and fairly mean to admit them to an equality in point of actual enjoyment of offices? (Hear, hear, hear.) And if you do, do you hope to see, at some future day, that state of affairs in which a Roman Catholic and a Protestant shall be administering equally and conjointly the concerns of a Protestant state; and a Roman Catholic shall be found as efficient and constitutional a minister of a Protestant crown as a Protestant? (Hear, hear, hear.) If you do not mean to say that you look forward to this state of things—if you mean to give the Catholics nominal equality, but feel it necessary, in respect of these offices, to provide for their practical exclusion, I say, sir, that that practical exclusion, coupled with that nominal equality, will be far more galling to them than any political disability under which they at present labour; because it will be an exclusion upon personal grounds. And if you do not practically exclude them, I think there will be such scenes of confusion, upon all occasions of local interest, at county elections and other meetings—such an excitement of prejudices, and personal feeling, as will produce just as much irritation, and, in effect, work no more good than we at present witness in Ireland (hear, hear). I think it prudent still to maintain the exclusion of Roman Catholics from those offices of state, from which the present laws excluded them. I think it right to continue the exclusion at the present point, because it is more than ever consistent with the settlement of the constitution at the period of the revolution; and because I think that the removal of the restrictions upon the Roman Catholics would not put an end to the evils under which Ireland suffer. Under these circumstances, I must, painful as it is, persevere in the course of opposition I have ever pursued upon this subject, notwithstanding the difference which I thereby prolong with those for whom I entertain the most cordial respect, and with whom, upon every other subject, I believe, I concur in opinion (hear, hear). I have now discharged the painful duty which I owe to the house, having had no other object than to state honestly, and without exaggerating or asperity, my own opinion—that which I have ever held, and which I now avow to be unchanged (cheers). Sir, although I never adopted any opinion out of deference to another, yet the influence of great names, and of great authority, cannot be denied as a satisfaction to the mind in the maintenance of any disputed opinions. Within a short period, sir, a great name, and a great authority, has been lost to this cause; and, while I lament his loss to society, and to the cause which he so warmly espoused, I cannot but derive some consolation from the opportunity thus afforded to me, of avowing my steadfast adherence to the sentiments which that exalted individual early adopted, and, to the last, entertained (hear, hear, hear.) I make this avowal at a moment when I think it impossible that any human being can suspect me of the motives of adulation, or that my conduct is guided by views of personal advantage, or aggrandisement.—(The right hon. gent., upon sitting down, was loudly cheered for some minutes from all parts of the house.)

(To be continued.)

LORD LANSDOWN'S SPEECH.

The short speech addressed by Lord Lansdown to the House of Lords, on withdrawing his notice of a motion in favour of the Catholics, was calculated to make a deep impression on every friend of emancipation, though, with regard to the enemies of that measure, we certainly cannot suppose that any effect would be produced by mortal eloquence or wisdom. There was in the discourse of the noble Marquis, a tone of earnest and dignified regret, a depth of conviction, and a solemnity of warning, beyond what we have on former occasions witnessed from his Lordship, or indeed from almost any other statesman. The consequences of the vote on Wednesday morning were darkly and fearfully shadowed out by the noble Marquis; and on this part of the subject we shall merely say, that no opponent of the Catholic claims has ever yet ventured to look in the face, either of the two simple but vital questions—*What will you do with Ireland?—Will you leave her as she is?*

The Catholics of Ireland seem resolved to have their question again brought under the consideration of Parliament in the present session.

A meeting of the English Chatholics of distinction has taken place, at Norfolk House, to deliberate on what was proper to be done, in consequence of the rejection of Sir Francis Burdett's motion; at which meeting it was determined that no steps should be taken till a Ministry was formed,

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.—Yesterday a tradesman named *Muskall*, residing in Lambeth, was brough up in custody, by the parish officers, for refusing to maintain his wife.

One of the beadles having proved that the defendant's wife was chargeable to the parish, the poor woman told a doleful story of the miseries which she experienced in the marriage state. She said that she had been married only 12 months to her present husband: and in that short period he not only squandered away a very handsome property belonging to her, but was also in the habit of beating her, and, ultimately, within the last few days turned her out of the house into the streets without a penny.

The Magistrate (R. J CHAMBERS, Esq.) observing a very great disparity in point of years between the unhappy couple, asked their ages?

The defendant said that he was 45, and that his wife was on the verge of 80.

The Magistrate having expressed much surprise on the folly of the old lady entering into the connubial state at so very late a period of life.

Her brother stepped forward and said, that she had been completely inveigled into wedlock by the defendant, who never cared a straw about any thing but her property.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Your sister—this poor doting old woman—should have been prevented from marrying this man. Had not you sufficient influence over her to put a stop to such a rash step?

The Brother.—The courtship between them was kept a profound secret until the knot was tied. The fact was, the defendant is a fellow that had a great deal of small talk for the women, and knowing that my poor old sister (who was then and is now afflicted with the dropsy) had considerable property in the funds, he gained her over, procured a licence and they were married, and all in a week, and I never knew of it for a fortnight afterwards. The ceremony was no sooner over than the husband contrived to prevail upon her to part with a good deal of her property.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Has your sister retained no part of her property?

The Brother.—No, Sir, his contrivance to do the old lady out of all her money was curious, and I should like to state the manner publicly.

Mr. CHAMBERS—Well go on.

The Brother.—Your Worship, when the hypocrite got into bed with the old woman, he was in the habit of alarming her almost into fits, by pretending to have a conversation with the Devil; and would frighten her by declaring that Old Nick would certainly appear to her, unless she consented to give up all the money she had in the funds. By the above expedient, together with harsh treatment, the defendant being in the habit of beating her with a hambone, he at length succeeded in getting hold of every farthing she was possessed of, which he squandered away in public-houses; but (added the brother) her money will never do him any good for he is going fast into the grave, owing to the dissipated life he has led ever since.

The Wife.—Ay, indeed, every word my brother has said is true: then putting on her spectacles, and her head shaking with the palsy, she looked towards the husband and said—"I think, after all, you will stand a chance of seeing the Devil in earnest yourself. You are a base man to have treated me in the manner you have."

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Is the defendant the first husband you ever had, for it was rather too late for you to think of marriage, particularly afflicted as you have been?

The Wife.—I have had three husbands before him, God help me; I'm sure I don't know what tempted me to throw myself away upon him; it must have been his wheedling way. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHAMBERS.—You almost deserve to have been wheedled out of your money. This should be a lesson for old ladies not to think of venturing into the bands of matrimony at any rate after having arrived at three score years and ten.

The defendant was so debilitated that he was obliged to sit down. He said very little during the investigation; but smiled while his aged spouse was giving an account of her misfortunes.

It was stated to the magistrate that the defendant was in the habit of spending a great portion of his time at a wine-vault called the "Rodney." where he squandered away as much money as would support a family.

Mr. CHAMBERS (to the defendant)—Do you know a house called the Rodney?

Defendant—Perfectly well.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—I understand you are there every night.

Defendant—I deny that, Sir, for I am scarcely ever there after nightfall.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Do you frequent the house in the day time?

Defendant.—O, certainly. I am generally there five or six times every day.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—You must allow you wife 6s. a week, or I shall send you to Brixton.

Defendant.—I hope you will reduce the sum, it's more than she is worth.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Indeed I shall not; you have behaved disgracefully to this poor old creature, and if you hesitate in paying that sum, you shall go to prison.

The defendant reluctantly putting his hand into his pocket, drew out the first week's allowance, and handing it over to his wife, said, "There, I hope you will live just to spend that and no more." The wife retorting upon him said, "You'll go first; although I am old in age, I am not so in constitution."

LICENCTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.

The amount of the evil resulting from the interference of the Press of this country with the affairs of private life, has probably, been much exaggerated; but we are by no means disposed to deny that a very considerable portion of evil does arise from the wanton exposure of the private affairs of individuals in publications. No good purpose can be served by such exposure. The publication of any one of the acts of a man in his private relations cannot enable any one to draw any sound conclusion with respect to that man: and before we can estimate the import of that act, we must know his history and circumstances. The same act, under different circumstances, possesses a different character. Such a man, it may be said, is an unkind husband, an austere father; but, before any person can judge of the truth of these affirmations, he ought to know how far the conduct of the wife merited kindness, how far a more indulgent treatment would benefit the children. But even if we knew all the relations of an individual, we cannot know either the springs of their conduct, or the consequences to which it has led:

> One point must still be greatly dark,
> The moving *why* they do it.
> And just as lamely can he mark
> How far, perhaps, they rue it.
> Who made the heart, 'tis *He* alone
> Decidedly can try us,
> He knows each chord—its various tone,
> Each spring—its various bias:
> Then at the balance let's be mute,
> We never can adjust it;
> What's *done* we partly may compute,
> But know not what's *resisted*.

It is obvious that inquiries into private life can only be conducted to any useful purpose when limited to such a circle as a man's friends and acquaintance may form; and that, were we to extend the circle of judgeable and judging persons to a whole public, every inquiry must be partial, and every judgement, consequently, unsound. Every prudent person makes inquiry into the life and conduct of the man whom he admits to his intimacy; and he would even be cautious of intercourse, except in the way of business, with a man of whom he knew nothing. Were he to neglect such inquiries, he might not only suffer from the acts of the men thus incautiously admitted to his friendship or intercourse, but suffer from the conclusions drawn by others from such friendship or intercourse with respect to his own character. But the limits of the inquiry into private life cannot be extended with advantage.

Judge BEST says that the Press should confine itself to the diffusion of *useful* and *agreeable* information. All depends on the construction upon these words. We have stated that the Press cannot be *usefully* made the vehicle of inquiries into private life; and it is not proper that individuls should be injured for the purpose of furnishing *agreeable* information to those who delight in calumny. But that information which Judge BEST would exclude from the Press is presicely the most *useful* information.

Every man has an interest in the administration of the country in its minutest ramifications. Every act of a man which brings him in contact with the ordinances by which society is held together, forms a proper object for the consideration of his fellow citizens. When the peace of society is disturbed by crime, we are all interested in the discovery and punishment of the offenders. We are interested in the conduct of all public functionaries, but particularly in the conduct of the administrators of the law, from the highest to the lowest. Hence every proceeding before the humblest Magistrate, is not merely to be considered with reference to the individuals implicated, but with reference to society in general, who have an interest in watching their judges (the only security for upright conduct being public inspection), as the smallest act of injustice to one, indicates a source of evil by which all may be affected.

The province of the Press is the public conduct of public men, and those acts of private individuals which bring them in contact with the public functionaries.

The projected law respecting the Press in France, imposes a fine on all publication relative to the private acts of an individual, unless the publication be consented to by him. In recommending this inactment, the French KEEPER OF THE SEAL says,—

"In prohibiting the publication of the acts of private life, whenever the interested parties shall not have consented to it, we shall not deprive the public of the knowledge of any fact with which it is really important that it should be made acquainted; we shall cover with an impenetrable, but necessary veil, that portion of the acts of man, of which he is not bound to render an account to any one except God and his family.—We shall prevent, at least partially, those allusions, those reproaches, and those equivoques, of which all the world really detects the injury, except the Judge, whom the law does not allow to perceive them; we shall restore the Liberty of the Press to its natural limit and destination; it will exercise its power over the general interests, for which it was established, and will respect domestic interests, on which it never touches without doing mischief."

There is, unquestionably, much truth in what is here stated. The natural limit of the Press is certainly the conveying facts with which it is really important the public should be made acquainted; and we are persuaded that whenever the Press exceeds that limit, it really detracts from its own efficiency. For the abuses committed by the reprobate part of the Press, the whole are in reallity, made to suffer, and every individual who has been only assailed in one of the hebdomadal vehicles of slander, or been rendered ridiculous by the garnishing in a police report, becomes henceforwards hostile to all Newspapers; and in his capacity of Juryman, will punish any paper for a technical offence under our present atrocious Libel Law, when his real motive, is vengeance. It is for the interest therefore, of the respectable part of the Press, that private life should be secured from invasion; because, however much it may lament the abuse, it will be the principal sufferer.

Our contempotary observes:—

"We are not sure that the fullest liberty of publication, even concerning private affairs, would, on the whole, be mischievous. If the approbation and censure of each man's neighbours and friends have (as they undoubtedly have) a decidedly beneficial effect upon society, the extension of the range of censure or applause, to which our private actions are subjected, when they become important enough to attract notice, may, in some cases, be useful. It may be objected, that an enlarged tribunal will generally be an incompetent one—that the only good judges of a man's conduct are those who can closely observe his vices and his virtues. There is some truth in this; but we are inclined to believe that the great inconveniences which have arisen from this freedom, which has been carried pretty far in this country, have been attributable to its novelty, and the undue importance which on that account, has been attributed to printed scandal."

We think we have already sufficiently shewn, that inquiries into private life cannot be conducted to any good purpose through a public vehicle. Indeed our contemporary allows, that "an enlarged tribunal will generally be an incompetent one; and that the only good judges of man's conduct, are those who can closely observe his vices and his virtues." But where no correct judgement can be formed, why expose individuals to injury? A man's friends are not always near him. Some of his friends may be at Paris, Vienna, Florence, Naples, or St. Petersburgh. A newspaper can convey to his disestimation of these friends, circumstances which he might explain satisfactorily if he had an opportunity.

We can see no good, on the contrary, much that is bad, from the inroads into private life. Our SAVIOUR says, "Pluck the beam out of thine own eye;" but under the system of invasion every man thinks he may atone for his own vices by running down others. He is more anxious to display his virtuous indignation, than to know whether he displays it against a fit object. Let us take, as an instance, a case in a Police report in *The Times* yesterday, in which Mrs. BLIGH was a party. After giving an account of the proceedings, the reporter adds. "The warrant was accordingly discharged, and Mrs. BLIGH, who was elegantly dressed in furs, feathers, and flounces, languished out of the office, dawgling on the arm of Mr. POWELL, the Solicitor of Mr. LONG WELLESLEY, in the Chancery cause, who very gallantly handed her into her splendid carriage that stood in waiting for her at the office door. It is a curious coincidence, and, of course, quite accidental, that this Lady's carriage is adorned with a coat of arms exactly similar to that of the WELLESLEY

family, and that her servants wear precisely the same sort of livery as the Duke of WELLINGTON's servants. As Mrs. BLIGH was walking out of the office, SCOTT, the complainant, pointing towards her, said aloud, 'there goes the woman that I have so often watched going into a common brothel.' This epilogue over, the performance ended; and *exeunt omnes*."

If all persons are so far the property of the public, they may be served up in a Newspaper, like a performance at Sadler's Wells or the Surrey Theatre, this is all very well. But we contend that the business of a Reporter is, not to furnish a farce for the public, but to give an honest account of the proceedings. If these proceedings be in themselves farcical, well and good; but the Reporter should be passive, and not appear in his own character as a buffoon, a satirist, or a moralist. Into the relations of Mr. WELLESLEY or Mrs. BLIGH we do not feel ourselves called on to inquire; we leave them to GOD and their own conscience. Mr. WELLESLEY's life has formed the ground of a very singular Chancery proceeding; but beyond the consideration of the question of law we have no concern, and we apprehend the public have no concern. What good purpose, we ask, can be served, by repeating, that the complainant said, in walking out of the office, "there goes the woman that I have so often watched going into a common brothel?" This could as easily be said if false as if true; and the truth of the report furnishes, therefore, no justification of it. It is not a judicial proceeding in any sense, Any thing may be said of any man passing along the street; but it does not follow that every thing ought to be repeated.

These are the excesses of the Press which provoke so many enemies. The sooner we correct ourselves to this respect the better.—*Morn. Chron. Jan. 5.*

Several verdicts for libel, with heavy penalties, upon newspapers, have lately occurred. The conduct of lawyers in the monstrous doctrines they lay down, in that farrago of contradictions which they denominate "common law," is no matter for surprise. They who deal in matter of fact and truth so little themselves—they who live upon a system of precedent, and form and fiction, rendered as obscure as possible, so as to enhance the difficulty of obtaining justice by making its price almost total ruin to aggrieved individuals, but the more profitable to themselves—may well be enemies to every generous and liberal institution. They belong to a darker age, and, amid modern illumination skulk away into their kindred shadow. They are a century behind the rest of the community in feeling and knowledge and, common sense. They suffer men, steeped to the eyes in infamy, to punish the open and honest friends of virtue, under the shallow pretence that such exposures have a tendency, by a remote inference, to cause a breach of the peace! Private libel no one would justify; and a proceeding by action always lies open to the aggrieved party, (even here, however, juries are o apt to be ruled by the judge, who says a justification, *verbatim et literatim*, is necessary, as to every minute fact, instead of trying if the libel be mainly and substantially correct, or *vice versa*). The jury is in no way bound by the prejudices or dogmas of the judges, who *may* give or *refrain* from giving their opinions. The business lies between the jury and defendant only; and between them alone, as to *law and fact*. It is their duty to give the verdict, according to the whole bearing of the case, on their consciences, divested of empty technicalities; for such is the nature of offence of the press, that they are not to be judged by common rules; and the statute, therefore, gives all the power to the jury; else the jury would have to decide only what Lord Mansfield and most lawyers wish them to decide; and what, in fact, they alone do decide in cases of *indictment* for libel—the mere *fact* of the publication, since truth or falsehood reason or common sense, is not to be considered in this mode of trying libel, and malice is always to be presumed: thus the lawyers get the prisoner into their hands to do with him as they like. He may, it is true, put affidavits into their hands in mitigation of punishment, and they, having him in their power, may in their tender mercies be lenient to him in its measure, (unless, indeed the offence be a political one), on his proving it to be true, or on sundry other accounts, when he ought to have no punishment, at all. The late case of Bochsa has shown the country the absurdity of this law. The address of the Chief Justice is not a little curious—in it his Lordship told the jury that the defendant, if his object were to caution the Musical Society against the plaintiff, and were thus far laudable, might have made the Society acquainted with it another way, privately. Let us suppose the defendant had done this by letter for example; the letter must have been exhibited to the libelled, and M. Bochsa might thereupon have pursued precisely the same method of prosecution. Then the Bench would have enlarged on the enormity of private letter libel—its tendency to break the peace, &c, The same verdict would have been expected, and the same punishment would follow—What a mockery of justice! It is with juries, and them alone, to settle this matter, and knock down this monstrous indictment proceeding. There is no law learning required to show its fallacy, and if juries will do their duty, as the statute authorizes them, there will soon be no more *indictment* proceedings. The lawyers will yield up their dogma, on which indictment is founded, to escape the mortification of being baffled. There is no need of an Act of Parliament to sweep it away. At Baltimore, in America, in a proceeding by indictment, the judge would not allow the truth to be given as here: the foreman of the jury was told that the law was British, on which he demanded to look at the statute on which such an absurdity was grounded. The Bench said there was no statute to that effect—that Lord Mansfield and other English lawyers declared, that "the greater the truth the greater was the libel," and that truth or falsehood had nothing to do with its criminality. The jury replied, to the mortification of the judge, having consulted together, that as there was no statute on the subject, they considered themselves bound only by their consciences in the verdict, and found one for the defendant with costs! The jury was right, it was a plain common-sense question for plain men, not a complex one of law for lawyers; and how much more would an English jury be justified in a like course, being by statute, judges of both *law and fact*. As to the opinions of ancient defunct judges, on a matter every day seen clearer, it is, as to libel indictment, worth as much as the lawyer's profound argument in favour of the existence of witchcraft and familiar spirits, that "such things must have been once because there were Acts of Parliament against them."

In the Court of King's Bench on Thursday a Rule for a criminal information was granted against the *Palladium* newspaper for an alleged libel on Lord William Lennox, regarding the Court of Inquiry which sat on his Lordship's conduct, who had been charged with writing securrilous articles in *The Age*. Another Rule was granted against the *Cheltenham Journal* for an alleged libel on the Rev. H. Campbell, a Magistrate of Gloucestershire.

In the Court of King's Bench on Saturday Mr. Scarlett obtained a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a bookseller named Duncombe for a series of libels concerning Mad. Vestris, contained in a publication called "The Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Madame Vestris." This work was published in numbers, and details a number of irregularities said to have been committed by Mad. Vestris, all which she says are false and without the least foundation.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Tuesday the rule for a criminal information against R. Richards was made absolute for a libel against, Lord Bingham.

THE INFIDEL TAYLOR.—This notorious person was the occasion of creating considerable disturbance, last night, at a Dissenters' Meeting-house, in Barbican, An Anniversary Meeting of a Society, called "The Christian Instruction Society," was held there, at six o'clock in the evening. It was attended by Dr. Styles, and several other popular Dissenting Ministers, and the Chapel was crowded to excess. Soon after the business of the evening had commenced, it was buzzed about the Chapel, that "the infidel Taylor was present, with some of his colleagues." This, produced great excitation in a considerable portion of the congregation, but, we believe the rumour did not reach the ear, of the Ministers present for some time. As soon, however as it was generally known that this person was in the Chapel, the notice of all was attracted, The speakers, and particularly Dr. Styles, took occasion to advert to some of the doctrines promulgated by the celebrated Deistical writers, such as Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Hume, Tom Paine, &c. and to defend the doctrines of the Christian Religion against the attacks of those writers. This they did in an eloquent and powerful manner. Taylor, who had before attempted some interruption, now increased his efforts, and the whole congregation became considerably excited. They applauded the several speakers with great vehemence, while Taylor, or a party of his, who were understood to be in the Chapel, occasionally hissed, and offered other interruption. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Taylor stood on the seat he occupied, at the back of he Chapel, and with a paper in his hand, attempted to address the Meeting, but was prevented from doing so by the disturbance which then prevailed. One of the Ministers, from a temporary platform erected at the other end of the Chapel, addressed him, and intimated that the business of the meeting was then over, and that if he did not immediately take his departure the consequence to him would be serious, adding, that, that place was not a debating club. Taylor, who now appeared much incensed, renewed his efforts to address the meeting, but in vain, and at length finding that he was likely to be forcibly expelled from the Chapel, he precipitately made his way out, followed by a great crowd. The rest of the congregation then separated. Shortly after Taylor had quitted, some of the glass of the windows of the Chapel was broken, but we did not hear that any further mischief occurred. Taylor, who was dressed in his usual dandified style, took written notes of some of the speakers addresses during the evening.

VARIETIES.

REMINISCENCES. OF A YOUNG FENCIBLE.

(Continued from our last.)

I now imagined that I was in perfect safety, and had nothing to apprehend provided my two companions kept their own counsel, which it was as much their interest as mine that they should do; so that I felt little fear upon that head. It was destined, however, that I should experience some tribulation for my conduct amongst the insurgents. One fine evening, after I had returned from parade, I went to my room, which was in a small public-house, where some other soldiers were also quartered. I sat myself down by my room-window, which overlooked a garden, and taking up my clarionet played, for my own amusement, an air which I had often played before, for the amusement of others. I mean "Croppies lie down." It is a beautiful air, and I played it solely because I liked the music, and not for the purpose of excitement, which was the general object when that and other similar tunes were called for by the loyalists.

I had not been playing more than five or ten minutes, when my attention was attracted by a voice beneath my window.—I immediately laid down my clarionet; upon which a man, dressed as a soldier, looking up to the window, said in a tone as if unwilling that his words should reach any other ear than mine,—

You have played that very beautifully; but not so well as I have heard you play

"Than tho' sin hullah augus na dusig me."

"I'm asleep, and don't wake me."*

I started from my seat with terror and amazement, and gazed at my encomiast in order if possible to recognize him. This was no difficult task, for he did not appear to wish for concealment; and I soon recollected the features of a man who had been very conspicuous in his zeal for the success of the rebels, and had held a commission in their army during the first and second week of my sojourn amongst them. I immediately laid down my clarionet and descended to the garden to ascertain his motive in thus attracting my notice, not doubting but that he had assumed the uniform of a soldier to secure himself from detection.

Well, my lad, said I, as soon as I had joined him, what can induce you to risk your person in this quarter, near which you have so recently acted in a very different character from that in which you now make your appearance?

I can scarcely think the risk very great when for the last three weeks I have appeared daily in this character.—I am actually a soldier.

What! you! the most active of the rebels?

Even so—I was, as you say, one of the most active amongst them, and would have been so still, could I have seen the slightest glimmering of success. When hope vanished, I thought it would have been criminal to keep up a contest for the purpose of ascertaining which party could shed the greatest quantity of human blood: I therefore left them; and, deeming myself insecure in any other vocation; I became, as you see, a soldier.

And have you felt no uneasiness at the prospect, or at least the hazard of being recognized?

I was little known in these parts before I joined the rebels, and, therefore, not very likely to be recognized under my present circumstances. As soon, however, as I learned that the regiment to which I had attached myself was the same as that to which you belonged, I became apprehensive that upon our first meeting some inadvertent upon your part might betray me. I always calculated upon your eventual liberation from the rebels; but did not feel uneasy upon that score, as I believe we might each tell tales which would be of little advantage to each other in this quarter.

You may rely upon it that I will never open my lips upon the subject to mortal breathing.

Neither must you appear to know me when first you see me in the presence of others, and your companions would do well to adopt the same precaution.

I told him that I would venture to promise for my comrades; after which we shook hands, and parted mutually satisfied.

He was a young man, apparently about two and twenty years of age, and remarkably handsome, I felt a prepossession in his favour the first hour that I saw him, and we for many years afterwards continued to be the firmest friends.

A few nights after the interview which I have just related, he again paid me a visit in my quarters, and asked me to accompany him a short distance into the country. I asked him how far; and he replied, only about two miles: it was upon a matter to him of the utmost importance, and he would communicate it to me on the road. Although I knew but little of him, and some people might think that little not altogether in his favour, I agreed to accompany him.

He continued silent until we had got about a mile upon the road; and might, perhaps, have continued so to the end of the journey, had I not asked him wither we were proceeding.

The fact is, he replied, that I am so absorbed in my own thoughts that I forgot that you were till ignorant of the favour which I wish you to grant me. My future fortune depends upon this hour. This would not trouble me, but that I may henceforth involve another in my own fate; and should it be for evil I should not easily forgive myself.

You are about to be married, then?

You have guessed rightly.

Have you any other expectations or resources for supporting a wife, than those which you derive from your new profession?

None, except what I may perhaps expect by my marriage. My father and mother may each or both be living or dead, for what I know; for I never knew either one or the other. When I came to years of maturity I found myself alone in the wide world, without kith or kin. Relation I had none. I had one friend to whom I owed my education, and I have forfeited his friendship, it matters not how; but when it happened, I found myself without any claim on society, and society was equally, I thought, possessed of no claim on me. I became reckless of my life. I took a satchel on my back, and, a poor scholar, wandered about the country, living upon the hospitality of the peasantry, and sometimes entertained in the houses of the minor gentry. About twelve months since, I passed through this part of the country, and at a gentleman's house where I was entertained, I dared to fall in love, and with his daughter. Yet I was not ungrateful to my entertainer, as I could prove if I had leisure to enter into details; but suffice it to state that I was beloved in turn. I knew the immeasurable distance which spread itself between me and my elected bride, and became dejected. The rebellion broke out; my hopes revived; the flame of liberty burned strongly in my bosom, for even when I had nought else to love, I loved my country. My expectations, as you already know, were blighted and in dispair. I returned hither to take a last farewell of her to whom fortune decided, as I thought, that I was never to be united. Affection was too strong for prudence, and she resolved to share my fortunes whether good or evil. To deter her from quitting her father's house I became a soldier. It was all in vain. Mine she would be, even though she was compelled to follow the baggage-waggon. In short, I have no choice left, and this night she is to be my wife.

After a pause of some duration I asked him how he meant to provide for his wife, for it was impossible for him to expect that an educated female, of refined habits, could at once descend to the humiliating privations, which as a soldier's wife she must be compelled to submit to.

Reasoning upon the prudence of the step is now too late, he replied. I both foresee and apprehend the worst. I have also painted my apprehensions to her in their worst colours; and the reply which conquered all my reasoning was, "My father loves me, and when it cannot be retracted he will forgive me, and purchase a commission for you."

I hope it may prove so, I replied; but if it should prove otherwise?

Why, then I must get the enemy to shoot me in the first engagement that our regiment enters, and then surely her father must be reconciled to her.

This, my friend, is a poor prospect to go to the altar with. Had you not better dissuade her from her purpose until your conduct in the field may raise you to the rank of an officer? You know the soldier's motto—a gold chain or wooden leg.

I do, he replied, and I know that many have been compelled to take the wooden leg, while the instances are few in the English service where a common soldier has ever succeeded in obtaining the gold chain. But there is no use in thinking, the die is cast, and this night shall witness our union.

But what is the favour which you require at my hands?

Simply, to give her away—to stand in the shoes of her father.

I am but a young man to act as father upon such an occasion; but I will do so, although for your sake as well as the lady's, I could have wished that the marriage might be celebrated under more favourable auspices.

We soon after turned from the main road, and crossing some fields arrived in a short time at a handsome house, surrounded, as far as the darkness would permit me to see, by very beautiful plantations. My companion having stationed me within the edge of a coppice, where it was next to impossible that I should be discovered, proceeded himself to the mansion, requesting that I would there await his return. It was a long while before he returned; and my patience was well nigh exhausted, when at length I perceived two figures approaching; and shortly after recognized my companion with the lady of his love leaning upon his arm.

I issued from the coppice, and we all proceeded at a rapid pace until we regained the high road. Instead of proceeding towards our quarters; however, we now struck through a by-path which wound between two hills. Here I began to feel considerable apprehensions for our safety, upon hearing a whistle so loud and long, breaking upon the silence of the night, as if it would never terminate. I had lived long enough amongst the rebels to know their signals; and the moment I heard, this I conjectured that there was a party at no great distance. My companion perceived at once my perplexity; and in order to relieve my alarm, observed that there was nothing to apprehend.

Whoever whistled thus, said he, is at least two miles distant. Besides—it is unanswered.

Not so, said I, as another whistle as shrill and as loud as the foregoing swept through the air from the opposite direction.

Good Heavens! exclaimed the lady, I hope we are in safety.

Be not alarmed, he replied. If you only recollect yourself a moment, you will perceive that these signals can have no reference to us.

The moon was beautifully clear, and we had just crossed a rivulet upon stepping stones by its light, when another whistle right a-head, and at no great distance, caused us more perplexity and uneasiness then we had yet experienced. In a few seconds the whistle was replied to, upon either side of us; and knowing that since the dispersion of the rebels numbers of them had formed themselves into bands of robbers, and lived by plunder and devastation, I became seriously alarmed. My companion appeared now to be completely at a non-plus. He stopped for a moment, and looked around him, at the same time observing he knew that part of the country well, and that from the King's troops it could easily conceal us, but unfortunately the rebels were as intimately acquainted with its hiding-places and recesses as he was himself.

Do you think then, I asked him, that they have seen and are in pursuit of us?

I think no such thing, he replied. We have unfortunately taken our path through the spot which they have assigned for their place of meeting; and therefore, as I apprehend no search, I shall be able in a few moments to recollect a convenient place of concealment.

In less than a minute he proceeded rapidly forward to a hedge that crossed our pathway, with a ditch at each side of it; and which, from the fine weather that had lasted for some weeks, was perfectly dry. The hedge was a broad one, and set at each side with trees and bushes, that in some places were almost impervious. We got into the ditch, and proceeding to the closest part of it, we sat down to await the issue, completely screened from observation.

We had not been long in our cover, when some persons crossed the hedge, about twenty yards distant from the spot where we had taken shelter. Here they halted, and again the whistling recommenced, and was answered not only from each side, but also from the path we had just passed. In a short time a party of fifteen or twenty had assembled, and, as usual upon these occasions, the whiskey was produced and handed rouud, while a conversation went on, in which I soon felt the deepest interest.

Well, Paddy, said one, have you heard any thing lately of——? and he named my companion, who had some reason to wish that I was not privy to this conversation.

Faith and that I have—the devil's cure to the rascal! he has turned red-coat.

So Jack Finane told me, said another. He said he saw him on parade in his regimentals.

Bad luck to him! said another; it was the like of him that lost Ireland.

He may not be so bad, after all, said another.

Continued in the second Supplement.

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* A celebrated Rebel air, and a very beautiful one also.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDESDAY 1st AUGUST 1827

(Continued from the Supplement.

He never liked a red coat yet; and, take my word for it, he will serve them a slippery trick one day.

You seem to be well known in this quarter of the world, said I, in a whisper, to my comrade.

Better known than trusted, said he, in a tone and manner which I cannot describe, but which left the impression upon my mind for a moment, that the opinion of t[illegible] not wholly without foundation, [illegible]ved he would "serve the [illegible]rick one day yet." I had [illegible]nuk upon the matter, how[illegible]isile announced an accessio[illegible]

The whistle was ans[illegible] or two after, a man was [illegible] full speed, and almost bre[illegible] He came up staggering fro[illegible]with- in a few paces of the [illegible]orth at the top of his voice[illegible]ys— news—arrah, by J[illegible]uest news for old Ireland i[illegible]nce the day Father Murph[illegible] flag upon the hills. Let me[illegible]and, hot- tle from one of the pa[illegible] his lips took somewhat mor[illegible]him- ble, if one might judge b[illegible]it to his mouth. "There, my[illegible]ews —the French, the Frenc[illegible]uck to thy mother's son if it i[illegible]nch you dogs, the French!" [illegible]ber, but capered about like [illegible]the whole party gathered op[illegible]him, and begged him to tell the[illegible] the news he brought.

"Didn't I tell you?" [illegible]the French—they are landed in [illegible]

A shout of exultation was immediately raised by the whole party. As soon as this had subsided, the questions were eagerly renewed. Are there many of them? how many?—and what have they done?

Many of them? faith and that there are—a power of them. They have taken Killala. The red coats attacked them, and made them run like the devil.

Made them run?

By my soul they did; but it was d——d hard after them. But come[illegible]y lads, we must spread the news and raise all [illegible]can—Arrah, by J——s, my boys, w[illegible]p for it.

The exulting spirit wi[illegible]e ance to this prediction w[illegible] rest of the party, and not[illegible]t the most confident antici[illegible]w that the French were con[illegible]i they forget to ask whether[illegible] ral Bonaparte had not c[illegible]. their informant could gi[illegible] on this point, they co[illegible] the certainty, that at all e[illegible] arrived, so long, so anxi[illegible] vainly looked for.

The whole party soon aft[illegible] let, and were shortly out o[illegible] relief, for, had we been disc[illegible] might not have been of the[illegible] cription. We now resume[illegible] about a quarter of an hour a[illegible] we found a priest, of cours[illegible] diness to receive us. An ol[illegible] the corner of the chimney, [illegible] fellow about five and thirty[illegible] the witnesses to the ceremon[illegible] nutes the destiny of this bloo[illegible] for ever.

The night was somewhat c[illegible] a blazing fire on the hearth, [illegible] was endeavouring to boil som[illegible] legged iron hanger in the chi[illegible] some glasses on the table, an[illegible] contents of which might be easily surmised.

These preparations, however, were scarcely sufficient to dissipate a tinge of melancholy which pervaded the whole party. The journey and the alarm had brought down the romantic notions of the lady to the realities of life; and perhaps, at that moment, she might for the first time have entertained a just sense of the importance of the proceedings in which she had thus clandestinely engaged. Her husband, too, was depressed in spirit; and upon the whole, I have never seen a wedding, resulting from mutual love, in which less felicity was apparent than in this. The priest endeavoured to enliven them by a few jokes, and the old crone threw out insinuations with a knowing leer about throwing the stocking, at which the maiden blushed; but all failed in exhilarating their dejection, although each endeadoured to assume a forced gaiety, which evidently ill accorded with what was passing within.

We quaffed a glass of mountain-dew to the health and happiness of the new-married couple, while the priest, looking at them, protested that it was impossible they could be otherwise than happy. A supper of cold meat prepared for the occasion was then served up, which to me was by no means unacceptable. I was as hungry as a hawk, and did ample justice to it; as did also the old woman's son, who had, perhaps, seldom the good fortune to sit down to such, to him, sumptuous fare.

Shortly after supper was over, the priest wished us good night, and left us without appearing to have any apprehensions of the rebels, with whom he might probably have had a perfectly good understanding. Before he departed, however, I perceived that he accepted his guerdon from the fair hands of the bride, and, if I might form a judgment from the satisfaction expressed in his countenance, it was liberal.

After his departure, the old woman conducted the young couple to their bridal chamber, a miserable room, rendered as comfortable as circumstances would admit of, for the occasion. The old woman laid herself down upon a bed of rushes in a corner of the room, where we had been sitting. The son and myself occupied two chairs by the fire-side, and consoled ourselves with whiskey punch for our want of rest.

It was necessary that we should be in our quarters before the day-light was far advanced, in order to avoid being missed, which in those times would have subjected us to serious punishment. I was still more anxious upon this head, in consequence of the intelligence we had heard relative to the landing of the French, which might, if it reached the town, cause an immediate muster of the troops. I mentioned these fears to my comrade before he retired, and we arranged that I was to knock at his room-door at half-past two o'clock, when we should with all expedition return to our quarters.

I continued chatting away the time with the peasant, who entertained me with numerous tales of ghosts, and apparitions, to which I listened with a greedy ear, until I judged that the appointed hour had arrived. My comrade was alive to the summons, and the grey dawn of morning was just peeping over the hills when we issued from the hut, and retraced our steps to the paternal dwelling of the bride. Having deposited her in safety, we pursued our way to the town, where we arrived before five o'clock, and regained our quarters without difficulty and without observation.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Universal Explanation of the Principles of Nature.—M. Azais, the author of several philosophical works, has just published at Paris two volumes under the above title. The following is a compendium of his system.—The universe is full of beings. These beings incessantly succeed one another, and are renewed, by the action of a first cause, which is God. This action operates by motion, which forms and decomposes every thing that exists; and motion must therefore be considered as the second universal cause. Matter is the subject of the action of this second cause. Every material being has an incessant tendencey to develop or dilate itself, which constitutes expansion. But as in dilating without experiencing any external resistance, every body would soon end in being dissolved and destroyed, there must be to prevent that effect a force of compressions, which emanates from other bodies and on the same principle. Thus, that which is expansive or destructive force on [illegible]erial being, is compres-[illegible]ings thus [illegible]ncing the equilibrium of worlds, and regulating the minutest details in any of them. According to M. Azais, this expansive and this compressive force are equally operative in morals.

New Wheeled Carriage.—Mr. Law, of Kirkcudbright, the ingenious mechanist of our Dumfries clocks, has contrived a vehicle upon an extraordinary and entirely new principle. He made the first trial of it a few days ago, in presence of the magistrates and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Kirkcudbright, when it met with the decided approbation of every person present. The body of the carriage was similar to a gig, with a third wheel in front; and though propelled neither by horses, steam, air, nor water, it went in its imperfect and unfinished state, at the rate of upwards of six miles an hour. Mr. Law having full confidence in this principle of motion, intends, we understand, to take out a patent, and has entered a caveat against any surreptitious attempts at imitation, until he completes his improvements, and enters his specification in the office of patents.—*Dumfries Journal.*

There is a plan in agitation at Edinburgh for establishing an Academy to promote the Fine Arts in Scotland, similar to the Royal Academy in London.

The monument which has been erecting for some time in the city of Glasgow, to the memory of the celebrated John Knox, is now completed. The inscription on the west side is dedicated to the great object of the monument, John Knox, the chief instrument, of the Reformation in Scotland; that on the north side to the first martyrs for the principles of the Reformation; that on the east side to the earliest and most distinguished men who were engaged with Knox in his arduous undertaking; that on the south side to the blessings of the Reformation, its progress, and consummation.

Captain William Fisher, R. N. has succeeded in inventing an apparatus for watering ships, which does not require that the water casks should be removed from out of the boats, but by means of which they may be filled at the rate of a ton of water in four minutes. The apparatus consists, simply, of a forcing pump with a five inch cylinder, which may be carried by two men, in a hand-barrow, to a well, river, pond, or any reservoir of fresh water, and the water is then forced through some newly invented hoses to any distance. The chief merit of the plan lies in the hoses, which are manufactured under Captain Fisher's directions, and were the result of a long, expensive, and arduous application to the subject. They are made of canvas, in fifty feet lengths, fastened to each other by brass nozzles, which are secured by a moving screw collar; therefore in screwing them together, the hoses need not be turned over. The hoses are made without seams, and perfectly air and water tight, capable even of holding gas and ardent spirits, and beside being made of canvas, are throughly saturated with a composition of which catechu, or common Indian rubber, is the principal or [illegible] ingredient. They are rolled to the size required over a cylinder, and by a peculiar press and slight heat, are rendered into a compact pliable tube, incapable of injury, not liable to wear, proof against the effect of rot arising from damp, resisting the attacks of all vermin, and requiring no oil nor cleaning. An experiment of the usefulness of the invention was some time since tried in London, and was then so far found to answer the purpose required, that the Admiralty directed the apparatus and a set of hoses to be supplied for the use of his Majesty's ship Barham; as that ship is now at Spithead, the inventor solicited that an experiment should be tried here, which was done yesterday morning at the Dock-yard, in the presence of Admirals Sir George Martin and Sir Thomas M. Hardy, all the Captains in commission, and a number of naval officers, of considerable experience in the service. A report of the usefulness of the machine has been sent to the Admiralty, drawn up by Sir Michael Seymour, strongly recommending its general adoption. These hoses are particularly useful in breweries and mines, and most particularly for fire engines. The invention is secured to Captain Fisher by a patent.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

America.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

(From the Charleston Courier of Feb. 8.)

The Report of the Committe of Commerce in the House of Representatives, (copies of which we have received from our friends at Washington,) contains similar views on the question of the West India trade to those of the report of the like Committee in the Senate. We shall not therefore, advert any farther to this subject, than by noticing those parts of the report which consider the probable effect of the measures recommended by the Committee, on the trade and interests of the two nations respectively. The statements put forth by the Committee, founded, as they are, on the best information, may justify us in adopting the conclusions which they draw from them, and in putting ourselves at ease on the subject of the valuable interests involved in the trade, in the direct channels of which Great Britain has thought proper to throw obstacles.

On the subject of reciprocity the report speaks thus:—

"Can it be pretended that the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, and her possessions abroad, since the 5th July 1825, have not been placed on "the footing of the most favoured nation," in the ports of the United States; the footing of exact reciprocity? In the ports of the United States, British vessels and their cargoes, arriving from the British colonies, have been subjected to discriminating duties of tonnage and impost; but in the British colonies and possessions, like discriminating duties have been levied on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

"But, upon the construction of the Act of Parliament, that British vessels in the United States were to be placed on the precise footing of nations enjoying favours in our ports by treaty stipulations, the United States, in order to have fulfilled the condition of that Act, and to have obtained the privileges it granted, must even have repealed their discriminating duties, leaving Great Britain to continue, at her pleasure, the duties which, since the date of the Order in Council of 1823, have not ceased to be collected in the British colonies on American vessels and produce; indeed, British navigation, to be on the footing of the most favoured nation, must have been permitted to import into the United States, from any foreign country, whatever, the produce and manufacture of such country, and to export cargoes of merchandize from the United States to any part of the world, while American navigation would be allowed to carry to Great Britain, and her colonies, only the produce of the United States, and to export colonial produce alone, to any foreign country, except the dominions of Great Britain."

Two measures, continues the Report, have been deliberately considered by the Committee:—

"The first is to prohibit all commerce, either directly or indirectly, between the United States and the British possessions abroad.

"The second and milder measure is, to close the Ports of the United States against any and every vessel arriving from the British possessions.

"The effect of prohibiting the importation into the United States, of the produce of the British colonies and possessions, and the exportation of the produce of the United States, directly, or indirectly, to the same possessions, would be, the Committee are persuaded, to convince the British Government, that in opening the colonial ports to the vessels of the United States, "a boon" is granted to the colonies. The Committee see, in the relaxations of the British colonial system, which have occasionally taken place, nothing more than an anxious solicitude to advance the interest of her colonies, and to procure for them, by the introduction of her produce, a supply of articles of indispensible necessity, as well as to open to the colonies a profitable and extensive market for their produce. The boon granted by Great Britain, then, is no other than that advantage which is always expected to result from the mutual exchange of merchandize. If, in such cases, a boon be granted, it would seem to be by that party, which, for a supply of articles of absolute necessity, consents to take, in return, articles of luxury."

The Committee then proceed to show, that the supplies heretofore received by the British West India Islands from the United States, they would be unable to obtain elsewhere, except at an injurious expense—that the late partial relaxation of the Corn Laws, may serve to prove that Great Britain can hardly supply the Islands with broad stuffs from the produce of her own dominions—that the climate of the northern colonies, and the period during which the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, (nearly six months) prevent ordinarily more than one voyage to the West Indies in a year, while vessels from the United States make *four* with ease;

and thus, in future, the West India consumer must have his flour in a state of deterioration. Nor can the West Indies be supplied from the dominion of Great Britain or from Europe, with the important articles of Indian corn, corn meal, naval stores, horses, and fresh provisions, especially as British distilled spirits cannot be extensively introduced into Europe. The amount of British capital vested in the West Indies, has been estimated at seventy millions, and this capital must, as heretofore, be severely affected by our measures.

"In the mean time, the navigation of the United States, enjoying an unrestricted intercourse with the West India Islands not belonging to Great Britain and with Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and the other South American States, will find ample employment, and, passing by the British Colonies, will leave them to experience the embarrassments and difficulties naturally and necessarily resulting from the policy of the British Government.

"On deliberate consideration, and a careful attention to the effects upon the great interests of the nation likely to be produced by the measure, the Committee have formed the opinion that provision ought to be made, by law, to prohibit the admission into the ports of the United States, of British or any other vessels, coming directly or indirectly, from Lower Canada, the Provinces of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, the Island of St. John, Cape Breton, or any of the colonies or possessions of Great Britain, from which vessels of the United States are or may be excluded by the authority of the British Government.

"Notwithstanding Great Britain has returned to a system which it was hoped her enlightened statesmen, in accordance with the spirit of the age, had finally abandoned, the Committee are indisposed to do more than fairly to countervail her restrictions on our intercourse with her possessions abroad, and to prevent, by suitable legislative enactment, the intended effect of such restrictions on our navigation and commerce. The interdiction proposed being a mild measure, and the mildest which the United States, in justice to themselves, can adopt, the Committee deems it preferable to a prohibition of the commerce between the United States and several British colonies and possessions. While they would not recommend the adoption of any measure that would transcend the true spirit and intention of the Order in Council, the Committee would, nevertheless, completely meet that Order, and fully counteract its operation on our navigation, by a corresponding measure, to be firmly adhered to so long as that Order shall remain in force,

"To shew the comparative importance of the trade to be affected by the Interdict, which the Committee propose, they have ascertained, from the Treasury Department, the value of the exports from the United States to the British West Indies, to the West India Islands other than British, in the four years ending on the 30th day of September, 1826, the period up to which the returns have been completed. It appears that the exports, of both domestic and foreign produce, of the West India Islands, in those years, amounted to only 7,156,827 dollars in value, while the value of the exports of like kinds of produce, during the same period, to the other West India Islands, was 49,173,392 dollars.

"The value of domestic produce exported to all the West India Islands, in the four years ending the 30th of September 1826, was 42,252,805 dollars, of which 7,083,997 dollars were exported to the British Islandes: 5,047,407 dollars to the Danish Islands; 6,473,611 dollars to Hayti; 13,961,159 dollars to Cuba; to 'the West Indies generally,' (the particular port not being designated), 2,364,716 dollars; and the residue to the French, Swedish, Dutch, and Spanish Islands, exclusive of Cuba.

"The foreign merchandize exported from the United States, in the same period, to the West Indies not under the dominion of Great Britain exceeded 13,900,000 dollars, and the value of similar merchadize exported to the British Islands, fell short of 74,000 dollars."

The Report concludes with saying—

"The character of the commercial marine of the United States forbids the fear that it can be deprived of a full and fair participation in any commerce regulated on the principles of reciprocity. In a competition, on such ground the Committee believe the navigation of the United States will engage, fearless of defeat.

"The Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the Bill herewith submitted, to the consideration of the House."

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

The unfitness of any set of men to judge in their own case was never, perhaps, more strikingly manifested than last night, in the discussion in the House of Commons, respecting flogging. Even those who contended that flogging could not be altogether dispensed with, allowed that it ought to be had recourse to as seldom as possible. It is admitted, too, that the power to flog had been grossly abused, before the attention of the public was called so repeatedly to the subject. Flogging, which was formerly disgracefully common in the British army, is now of rare occurrence; and the only rational way of accounting for the change is, to suppose that officers employed flogging, when other and better means influencing the men might have been adopted, And yet, with the knowledge of all this, Sir H Vivian expressed his conviction, that discussions of this sort were productive of more harm then good among the men. "At one time (he observed, in illustration of his position), he was appointed to the command of a regiment 1000 strong; when he first put himself at the head of it, he found it in a most disorderly state. He inquired among the serjeants as to the cause of this disorder, and he was told that the men universally believed that Sir Francis Burdett had done away with flogging in the army" Now cannot Sir H. Vivian see that his instance would prove too much; and therefore that the bad discipline of the Regiment was the result of some other cause than that which he here assigns. The discussions must have in that case led in the army generally either to an increase of flogging, or a relaxation of discipline. Now we know that the flogging has been greatly diminished, and it is not asserted that the discipline of the army is not better now than ever it was. Whatever, therefore, the efficacy of Sir H. Vivian's flogging might have been in a regiment in a bad state of discipline, it is clear that this bad state of discipline was not caused by the discussions in Parliament, but must have been produced by want of attention, or want of skill, on the part of those who previously were in command, Sir H. Vivian may be a brave soldier, but he is a bad logician.—*Morn. Chron. March* 13.

The *Etoile* contains a very long letter, signed C. (an entire page in small type), relative to the refusal of Count Appony to give certain French Marshals the titles they bear, and to the conduct of those Marshals and other persons on this occasion. The writer observes, that the offended person appear to have been rather too hasty in their resentment, however natural it may be; that the term *insolent foreigner*, applied to Count Appony by Count Segur, is entirely improper in every respect, but was quite out of place in the House of Peers, which has nothing to do with a question of this kind; that this pretension was, in fact, brought forward by Austria in 1814, and has never been abandoned, though Baron Vincent eluded the difficulty by never giving written invitations, and by never being in his drawing-room to receive his company, but waiting till they were all assembled, so that it was necessary to announce any body by name. It is further to be observed, he says, that Austria does not object to titles derived from victories, such as the Prince of Wagram, Prince of Eckmuhl, Duke of Valmy, &c., but it objects to those which are not derived from such a source, but are more titles of a fendal nature. If, says the writer, Lord Nelson was called Baron of the Nile, and the Duke of Wellington Prince of Waterloo, we cannot but acknowledge that these titles are merited; but if Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, should choose to give their Generals the titles of Dukes of Burgundy, Isle de France, &c. we should certainly not recognise them. Our Generals need not be at a loss for titles derived from brilliant victories, which would be equally merited and indisputable

Govt. Gaz. June. 28.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

ult contain notices of the appointment of Sir John Phillimore to the Bombay Marine. The first runs thus

"The Bombay Marine is forthwith to be placed under the command of a Post Captain of the British Navy with a Salary of £4000 per annum! Considerable competition as might be expected took place for this appointment.

Amongst the candidates we notice Sir M. MAXWELL, Sir JOHN PHILLIMORE, Captain CLAVELL, and half a dozen others, but Sir JOHN was the successful one, and was appointed on the 6th of April."

This account being so much more circumstantial than that copied in our last from the "Hampshire Telegraph," led us to conclude that it must have been taken from another English Journal, and of course much more likely to be authentic.—But the second notice of Sir John's appointment shook our belief considerably. It is as follows.

"We announced on Friday the important change which is to take place in the Bombay Marine---we have heard however that the correctness of our information is doubted. and we therefore extract the annexed, official announcement of the 31st of March."

"Captain Sir JOHN PHILLIMORE, Kt. and C. B. is appointed superintendant of the H. E. I. C. Bombay Marine,"

This our readers will perceive is given in *support* of the first account; but the direct contradiction, in the date of the appointment neutralizes both. We have most carefully examined our files, five in variety, from the end of March to the 11th April, yet cannot find the appointment elsewhere mentioned. This alone we conceive renders the truth of the report very questionable, and the total silence of private correspondents on the point puts the matter beyond a doubt. Nevertheless there is reason to suppose that the ultimate appointment of Sir John to the Superintendentship is very probable. The Commander of the John Biggar has, we understand intimated that the subject was talked of in London when he left.

The limits of our present number will not admit the whole of Giovanni's letter—like a tale told by an Arabian Story teller, it may however fix attention the more, by being thus suspended---We really cannot fathom what the Don, and his opponents are aiming at---yet the subject *does* appear to interest society; and we think our readers may probably be amused with Giovanni's humorous manner of handling it.---He bears rather hard upon one individual but that Gentleman has invited the discussion, and it appears to us, he cannot complain of being attacked upon when the very ground he himself has chosen for the combat---Our columns are however, open to either party.

The Rev. JOHN JAMES, Rector of Flition in Bedfordshire, has been appointed to the See of Calcutta, so that the long interregnum which has prevailed in the Diocese is at an end,

The Society of Madras assembled on the 21st ultimo, in order to adopt measures to evince the high respect entertained by them for their revered late Governor Sir Thomas Munro. Sir Ralph Palmer,—in an able and feeling address, during which, he dilated on the public and private virtues of the lamented deceased, introduced the object of the meeting. Sir John Doveton proposed that a Subscription should be immediately opened, for the purpose of erecting a Statue, to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious deceased; that upwards of twenty of the most influential men in the Settlement (whom the Gallant General named) be appointed a Committee to carry this measure into effect; and that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company be appointed treasurers for the Subscription. These resolutions were seconded by Mr. F. A. Grant, admirably recommended in an eloquent eulogium by Mr. Compton on the splendid talents of the late Governor and were unanimously adopted by the meeting. Such was the eagerness of the community to do honor to the memory of Sir Thomas Munro, that no less a sum than Rupees 20,000 was subscribed in less than four days.

We are happy to learn that no accident occurred during the Mohurrum,. This peaceable state of the Mahomedan populace is mainly attributable to the operation of the recently framed Police Regulations; for religious animosity continues to exist among them with undiminished---virulence, Hence the necessity of restrictive laws to prevent those fatal excesses that have heretofore occurred during this festival.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday Judgment was passed (by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chambers) on Hurgoondass Juggeevandass (Hindoo) for corrupt Perjuries and conspiracy—The learned Judges severally commented very impressively upon the heinousness of these crimes; and gave some suitable advice for the future guidance of the Prisoner's conduct, which we trust he will earnestly reflect upon, during his two years incarceration in the Bombay Gaol, to which he was sentenced; and further, that it may operate as an example to the respectable portion of the native community.

THE COURIER.—AUGUST 4TH

Private letters received per Enterprize mention, that the Hon'ble Court of Directors had taken up the Ship Neptune, Capt. Cumberledge, to bring out Sir John Malcolm and suite; to leave London in June last, for Bombay direct.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Haviside.
Cadet Curtis.
Cadet Echalar.
Cadet Wm. Topham, Infantry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. J. Jameson, 4th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. C. Jameson, M. D. Madras Establisht.
Lieut. W. C. Freeman, 2d Gren.
Col. Mow.
Asst. Surg. J. Goss.
Capt. Wm. A. Tate, Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 2d Ship Palambam, (Free Trader,) D. Nash, Com. from Liverpool, 7th April.

6th Ship John Biggar, (Free Trzder,) Henry Kent, Com. from London, Left Downs 13th April.

7th Ship Charles Kerr, (Free Trader) John Brodie, Com. from London Gravesend 5th April off Plymouth 13th Ap. Isle of France 18th July.

Passengers per Palambam.—Mr. Wm Topherm.

Per Charles Kerr.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Marriot, Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Gray, Miss Briden, Miss Marriot, Miss Dale, Miss Jane Marriot, Miss Savalin Mairiot, Mr. Wm. Merriot, Mr. H. Marriot, Mr. Peter Marriot, Mr. Basil Marriot, Mr. Henry Marriot, Mr. Esdaile, Messrs. Pelly, Robert, Stewart, Sinclair, Stephenson, Cadet, Mr. Boustead, Asst. Surg.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 1st Brig Warwick, (Free Trader) James Gibson, Com. to London.

5th Ship Triumph, (Free Trader) Thos. Greeen, Com. to London.

Do. Ship Maitland, (Free Trader) J. L. Studd, Com to London.

7th Ship Pascoa, William Morgan, Com. to China.

Passengers by Triumph.—Mrs Tate, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Mackey, Hon'ble M. Harris, G. F. Parry, Esq W. Willis, Esq. Col. Mow, Capt. Tate, Capt. Wildey, Capt. Guy, Lieut. Jameson, Lieut. Little john, 2 Misses Athill.

Per Maitland.—Mrs. Doveton, Asst. Surg. Goss, Lieut. Panell, Mr. McPherson.

Per Pascoa.—George Harbeck, Esq. Capt. King.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Egyptian, for London.
Fort William, for ditto.
Asia Felix, for Calcutta.
Francis Warden, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 16. Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, from Amherst Island 6th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 12. Ship Dona Carmelita, C. Gray, for China.

July 13. Ship Lord Amherst, R. Edwards, for Amherst Town.

July 14. Dutch Ship Fair Armenian, J. C. Ross, for Singapore and Java.

July 15. Ship Cassandra, W. Rodger, for London—Brig Harriet, R. S. Kindley, for Mauritius.

July 17. The English Brig Ellen, Captain C. Patterson, for the Cape of Good Hope.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 23, Ship L'Edmond, Bissel, from Bourbon 24th June; 24 Ship John, B. Freeman, from Calcutta 11th June; 25, Ship Protector, G. Waugh, from London 30th March, Lizard 4th April, and St. Jago 2d May.

DEPARTURES.—July 19, Brig L'Actif, D. Chaveleur, for Bordeaux; do. Brig Maria, J. Strong, for Eskapilly and Calcutta; 21, H. C. Ship Bombay, J. Charritie, for Pinang, Singapore and China.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Mhow, on the 24th July, the Lady of Captain Rybot, 2d Cavalry, of a son.

At Dapoolie, 24th July, the wife of Serjeant Major Rowland, 24th Regt. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Giergaum, on Sunday the 29th ultimo, Mr. Patrick Brady, Tutor of the Engineer Institution, aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 12th July, at the House of Dr. Graham, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, Major William Vincent, Commanding 25th Regiment Native Infantry Volunters, to Mrs. Elizabeth Pickersgill.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacan Corrie, John Dougal, Esq. to Charlotte, eldest Daughter of the late John Sanford, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 5th July, the Lady of Captain Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 7th July, the Wife of Mr. C. F. Von Lintzgy, of a Son and Heir.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th July, the Lady of Lieutenant Souter, 66th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, at the House of Mark Lackersteen, Esq. Mr. Daniel Cordozo, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Hazzaree Baug, on the 9th July, Eliza Ogilvy, aged six and a half months, infant Daughter of Captain H. L. Playfair.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, Captain James Cuningham, late Commander of the Ship Ferguson, Son of General Cuningham, of the Madras Service, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 12th July, from Cancers in the glands, in the 71st year of his age, Edward Moran, Esq.

At the Cooly Bazar, Calcutta, where he had proceeded on Sick Certificate, on the 12th July, Mr. Patrick Farrell, aged 37th years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Captain John Crews, of the Brig Marcelly. aged 50 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, Mr. Michael O'Neale, aged 42 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th July, the infant Son of Mr. D. Cordozo,

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th July, Mr. Manuel Cordozo, of the Secretary's Department aged 50 years

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mr. John Murray, aged 31 years.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Poyntz Stewart, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Honorable Company's Service, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Belgaum, by the Reverend P. Stewart, Lieutenant Alexander M'Donald Elder, Adjutant 1st Bombay European Regiment, to Miss Matilda Ann Welsh, fifth Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. Welsh, Commanding in the Dooab.

At St. Peter's Church, on the 29th May last, by the Rev. C. David, Colonial Chaplain, William Williams, Proctor of the Provincial Court of Calpentyn, to Miss Johanna Adriana Sleggers, the only Daughter of Adrianus Sleggers, Book Keeper, and 2d Member of the Landraad, in the Dutch East India Service.

On the 18th Instant, at the Capuchin Church, Mr. Michael D'Fontine, to Frances Emelia, youngest Daughter of Mr. M. Temasfield.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 23d May, the Wife of Quarter Master Serjeant James Farlow, 41st Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Kulladgee, on the 11th July, the Lady of Captain D. Macleod, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 12th July, the Lady of Lieut. R. W. Lang, 37th Regiment, of a still born child.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Captain Tweedie, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 18th Instant, the Lady of Captain Thomas Daniel, H. M. 89th Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—On the 8th July, after a few days illness, Capt. John Marshall, of H. M. 48th Regiment, in which Corps he served 20 years; deservedly regretted by all his brother Officers.

At Kamptee, on the morning of the 8th Instant, in the 22d year of his age, Barrack Serjeant William Henry Augustus Carroll, sincerely regretted by his Friends, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Berhampore, on the 12th July, Eliza Harriot, the Lady of Lieutenant Lang, of the 37th Regiment, deeply lamented.

At Pondicherry, on the 12th Instant, Adrian De Fries, Esq. in the 70th years of his age.

At Ramnad, on the morning of the 14th Instant, in the 17th year of her age, after a short illness, Helen, daughter of the late M. Christy, Esq. formerly on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

At Mr. Conductor Ross's house Belgaum, on the 16th Instant, Mr. John Marrett, aged 20th years.

At a Village, on the march from Ghooty, Captain A. Macleod, 43d Regiment N. I. Commanding the late Honorable the Governor's Escort, of Cholera.

At Kilpauk, Lucy, only Daughter of Lieutenant B. Stapylton, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 5 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	JULY 13TH, 1827.	SELL.
25 8	Remittable Loan at 6 per Cent. Prem :..	24 8
0 12	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	1 4
0 1	New 5 per Cent. Loan. Disct.....	0 4

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 94 *a* 96.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 92 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 5 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills..... 7 Ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 6 Ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share.....	5,000

India Gazette.—July 12.

When gymnastic exercises for men were about eighten months ago set up in London, a witty Sunday paper, the John Bull connecting them ludicrously with the proposed new University, had a laugh at *jem-nasties* (as he called them) and the patrons of all such nonsensical matters, as he was pleased to consider them.

What will the same witty personage say to the ladies having also taken to '*jem-nasties*'? To be sure the exercises now rendered fashionable for the fair sex, are disguised by a new name, but still they are Gymnastic, and therefore as amenable to ridicule as those of the more robust sex. But the point of the ridicule turned upon poor mechanics indulging in the luxury of *jem nasties*. Our aristocratic wit considered it quite absurd that poor apprentices should, in their hours of relaxation, attempt to strengthen their constitutions, and render their limbs more muscular, by jumping, climbing, throwing the bar, and so forth; not that *quasi* jumping, running or climbing, there was any objection to their exercises, but when designated by the fine aristocratic sounding word gymnastic—then such recreations ought not to be allowed, forsooth, to the vulgar! When Lady Marys and Lady Elizas meet in groups to exercise themselves with *jem-nasties*, we presume the matter will appear in an entirely different light—the more especially, as the jem-nasties are to be known by a still finer name. The old name, we presume, became profaned by vulgar association; but as every thing must now-a-days have a Grecian name, jumping and skipping, be it known, are hereafter never to be called jumping and skipping, but "CALISTHENIC EXERCISES."

These Calisthenic recreations have been introduced at home under the patronage of the Duchess of WELLINGTON, and other noble ladies, who, we suspect, have little else to do than to benefit the nation by Calisthenic and such like important inventions.

These exercises, which are assuredly to promote *beauty* and *strength*, (hence the *name*) are, we are told, carefully accommodated to the delicate organization of the female sex, and to the peculiar circumstances of the individual.

Under such an admirable system what is not to be expected from the rising generation! What with the *jem-nasties* of the one sex, and with the *Calisthenics* of the other, every boy will become a Hercules, and every girl a Thalestris.

The latest English periodicals mention, that the most remarkable subject of exhibition at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, was a full grown ripe mangoe, produced for the first time in Europe, in the conservatory of Earl POWIS. Its flavour was excellent, and it was 4½ inches in length. It was grown along with some other specimens of tropical fruits in a wooden hot house of common construction, warmed by heated water, conveyed through it by pipes.

No. XI. of the British Indian Repository is published this-day and we are glad to see that the work is continued with great spirit. The extracts from Suasso on Infantry movements which have already called forth some criticism are continued, the reason for which is thus explained by the Editor.

"Although not unmindful of the criticisms passed upon us, we have yet ventured to continue our extracts from Suasso, unaccompanied by editorial remarks. The work itself is a running commentary upon Regulations, some of which have been but lately established, both for our native Indian and European Infantry. Remarks from us on these Regulations might be considered both premature and supererogatory, and perhaps offensive, while their introduction could only be effected by the exclusion of double the quantity of matter from that writer."

The following is a table of contents of this new Number:

ART. I.—*Report of the Sub Committee appointed for the purpose of making a Revision of the Equipment of the Royal Artillery, (continued)*—II.—*Suasso on Infantry Movement. (continued)*—III.—*Observation on Sir Howard Douglas's Naval Gunnery.*—IV.—*On Desertion and the present System of Recruiting in Bengal*—V.—*Questions on Field Exercises and Evolutions.*—VI.—*On Proving Powder at Madras.*—VII.—*On Supersession in Rank.*

Bengal Hurkaru.—July 13.

The Supreme Court was crowded at an early hour yesterday morning to hear the judgment of the Bench as to the registry of the Stamp Regulation. Their Lordships delivered their judgments, as we had anticipated they would do, *seriatim*, having first committed them to writing; and we regret to announce that the Bench was unanimous in deciding on the registry of the Regulation: though on some very essential points connected with it, Sir Edward Ryan differed from the Chief and Puisne Judge, viz. on the right of Petitioners against any Regulation to be heard by counsel against the Registry and on the power of the Court to judge, not merely of the non repugnancy, but the expediency, of any regulation submitted for registry. His Lordship observed with respect to the objection to this right, that it might be attended with serious inconvenience if every individual could come into that Court and appeal against the registry of a regulation, that as the Court undoubtedly could prescribe the form in which the right should be exercised, it could prevent such inconvenience and require it to be exercised, as he conceived it was intended to be exercised, not individually, but collectively. We believe the Chief and Puisne Judges, were agreed on every material point, except that the latter was understood to maintain, that the severity of the penalties was no argument against a law, in as much as they might be avoided by conforming to the rules, the infraction of which they were intended to punish, but our reporter did not hear a great deal of what fell from their Lordships and unless it be permitted to take copies of their judgments, we fear that, that very misrepresentation, against which the committing them to writing was intended to guard, will inevitably occur.

Govt. Gaz.—July 16.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh—The Maharaja was at Amritser on the 8th of June. Two despatches had been received from Budh Sinh, stating, that on the 10th of Shawal, he had a conference with Ata Mohammed Khan on the part of Dost Mohammed Khan, and that the latter had signed an agreement, by which he promised to expel the refractory Maulavis from his territory, to prevent the assemblage of any armed force, and to pay the stipulated sums. After this business was concluded, Budh Sinh announced his return to Lahore.—On the 5th June, the French officers returned from Kabul, and reported the success of the army in that quarter, On the 8th, Murad Ali took leave, to return to Peshawer, agreeably to the request of the son of Yar Mohammed Khan. The Vakil of the Governor of Dereh Ismaiel Khan, represented, that in obedience to the Maharaja's commands, his master had sent for and secured his son, who had previously joined the Maulavis. He was told that the choice of good or evil was in his own hands.

July 16.

The Alligator in the Lall Diggee, that has occupied so large a share of public interest, for the last week, has fallen from his high estate, and is now destined, we understand, to illustrate anatomical science. He was caught on Saturday, about midnight, having been baited by torch light, and successfully struck with a harpoon. The animal is about seven feet long, and of the short nosed kind of the Kamhir.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The first Public Meeting of the Bengal United Service Club, took place on Friday evening last, when between sixty and seventy members resident in Calcutta dined together. The Right Honorable Lord Combermere, the patron of the Club, Sir Charles Grey, Sir John Franks, and Sir Edward Ryan, were of the party. Colonel Finch, the President of the Club, was in the Chair, supported by Mr. Trower, as Vice President. The dinner was got up in a manner that reflected much credit on the Purveyors, and the evening passed off with great hilarity and good humour.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, July 25.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 100½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¾ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2½ *Discount*

A new Weekly Journal, entitled the *Iris* has started at Bombay under flattering auspices, and is to be conducted on a plan that is to be agreeable to allthe Services! It at least so intimates the Prospectus, but we fear the sanguine Editor will be disappointed in his expectations—He has commenced by reporting some further Proceedings of a singular and novel character which have taken place in the Bombay Court, arising out of the quarrel between Messrs. PARRY and GRAHAM----Having given the former part of this *queer* transaction we annex the report of the *Iris*

China.

CANTON February.—12th, 1827.

In the latest Peking Gazettes there is nothing new concerning the war in Tartary. At Paris there has appeared, in 1826. an account of a Russian Embassy, from "Orenburgh á Bouchara" in 1826. The Reviewer† asserts that the Russians scarcely effect to disguise their intention of carrying their frontier "forward, in this direction;" and quotes from the Eastern Travels of a Georgian Nobleman, published at Petersburgh in 1815, a few notices concerning the region which is now in Rebellion against China.

"This Nobleman, Raphael Danibeg says—"From Cashmere I journeyed to Little Thibet, which city I reached in Twenty days. It took me Forty days to travel from thence to Lassa. At last we reached Yarkand, a city of agreeable aspect, surrounded with thick groves, It is garrisoned by more than 2,000 Chinese Troops. There are besides in Yarkand more than 8,000 Chinese, who employ themselves in commercial pursuits. The climate is healthy,

"In Autumn a strange dust, of which nobody knows the cause, falls like rain—and lasts sometimes for seven or eight days. ‡

"Independently of Yarkand, the Chinese are masters of Khoten, Cashgar, Aksou, Dourohan, and Ily, (Ele.) Each of these Cities has a Govenor of that nation. These Chinese are very numerous at Ily or Kouldja. It is estimated that there are more than 10,000. They are very proud, and very idle: they pass their time in smoking; No inhabitant can quit the town without a passport.

"From Yark and I reached Aksou in thirteen days, This City contains many well built houses. One part is inhabited by the Chinese; the other by Mahometans. They keep up a very active traffic.

"From Aksou I arrived in three days at Tourfan, § a sufficiently ugly little city. Having passed Tourfan I traversed many wandering nations of Kalmouks, Kirghiz, and Kaisaks.

"Russia is two months journey from Bokhara and her Merchants arrive there in November, with copper, brass silver money, coral, broad cloths, &c.. These accounts correspond generally with Chinese representations and do not make the supposition entertained at Canton that the Russians are aiding the Chinese Rebels wholly destitute of probability.

† Eclectic Review.

‡ What the Chinese call Mae. In 1818, the Emperor Keaking was much alarmed by a fall of this omi- nous dust.

§ If he could travel from Akson to Tourfan in three days, they must be placed wrong in the Maps.

Persia.

Private letters received by late arrivals from the Gulph, contain some references to the war between Persia and Russia. From the language of the Georgian Government, it is apprehended that the war will be prosecuted with great vigor on the part of Russia so soon as the season admits of Military operations; and it is said that they do not at all disguise their determination to make the Aras the South Eastern boundary of their Asiatic Provinces and to demand ample compensation for past aggression. It is said however, that Russia offers to negotiate without suspending hostilities.

The Russian force will, it is stated, begin their advance about the middle of April, and it they do, they will, in all probability, be masters of Erivan before June, and thus command all the countries as far as the Arsaces, for there is no other fortified post in that quarter we believe. They will then be in a position to dictate terms to Persia, and will no doubt make peace, these terms being first acceded to; but there is no reason to believe that being left to rely on Russian moderation, the independence of Persia will not be seriously curtailed and our hopes of advantage from the alliance with her or of any aid we might derive from her power, proprotionately diminished, if not altogether destroyed. The ostensible cause of the war seemed wholly inadequate to account for it, and the real fact is, we believe, that it was entirely the work of a faction headed by the Prince Royal, whose weakness and inefficiency render him the ready instrument of designing men, and who would seem, by some fatality, to have a dislike to all, whose intellects are superior to his own, and whose talents might save him from the consequences of his own imbecility. Thus it was that he was induced to lay hold of the pretext of the Georgian Government's having seized on a piece of waste ground to make war on Russia and be deceived into a belief, that there was actually a civil war raging in that country which would cause the people to flock to his standard and enable him to drive the Russians beyond the Caucasus. A wild and visionary scheme, which could have been productive of no permanent advantage to Persia even if it had succeeded, as possibly, if the Prince had followed up his first success and marched on to Tefflis, it might have done. The reaction however could have been proportionately more violent and have justified a lager slice off the independence of Persia, if not her actual subjugation.

It is thought by some, that the Prince Royal is not at all unlikely to throw himself into the hands of Russia, stipulating that he shall be placed on the throne as a reward for his treachery; in that case of course, he would be but a mere pageant of the Russian power, to which Persia would virtually indeed be surrendered by such a result. It would then behove us to contemplate more seriously than we are wont to do that military strength from which, distant as it now is, we deem ourselves so secure. The war seems hitherto to have produced little sensation in England; but should there be any indication of the realization of the predictions to which we refer, Great Britain must look with an anxious and a jealous eye to the result.

Bengal Hurkaru.—July 16.

Portugal.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN PORTUGAL.

TIMES,—APRIL 11th.

LISBON.—MARCH 20.

The Head-quarters of our army have within the last few days been transferred from Coimbra to Leyria. They will finally be fixed at Santarem, on the Tagus; and the troops will occupy a line between that town, Leyria and Thomar. British soldiers still, however, occupy Coimbra, though head-quarters have retrograded. The reason for this backward movement is stated to be the necessity of being nearer our supplies, and the security which a more concentrated position affords to the capital and the Government. The complete dispersion of the armed force of the rebels in the provinces, renders, it unnecessary to give any support to the Constitutional army in the north, and thus leave the British General the power of best consulting the interests of his troops, and the protection of Lisbon. I have not learnt the precise amount of force, rank and file, which he has under his command but all accounts concur in making it between 6,000 and 7,000 men. With one wing on the Tagus, at Santarem, and the other on the Lis, at Leyria, and having complete command of the Tagus by the power of our fleet, and the possession of the fortresses at its mouth, a small military body is sufficient for its own security, and for the protection of the Constitutional Government against sudden aggression. It is now well known that by the treaty concluded at Brighton, between the Marquis of Palmella and Mr. Canning, our troops are to occupy fort St. Julian and the opposite Castle in the Tagus; and that they are to be supplied with provisions during their stay at the expense of the Portuguese Government. In this supply of provisions are included bread, meat, wine, and flour, for the troops together with corn and other forage for the horses. These articles, however, are not to be furnished in kind. The British Commissariat advertise for contracts in all these articles, and pay the contractors directly, leaving to the British Government the settlement of the account with the Government of Lisbon at the end of our military occupation. When the debt thus contracted will be discharged it would be hazardous to conjecture. It is not likely that a Government which finds itself without the means of supporting its own establishments, and is obliged to resort to a loan to pay its current expenses, will be able soon to advance an extraordinary subsidy incurred for its protection. Regarding, however, the interference of Great Britain, in the circumstances which lately occurred, as a proceeding of uncalculating and unreasoning uecessity, we may consider every shilling which may be recovered at the end of our enterprise as a shilling gained.

If we were to judge from the preparations made and making for the mainteuance of our troops in Portugal, we should conclude that their stay would not be of short duration. Large magazines are forming along the line of our military occupation, and a large commissariat has been sent out to replenish and superintend the depots. Before the arrival of the last packet (which brought out three gentlemen connected with the Commissariat department), we had in Portugal no less than 39 Commissaries-General, Deputy Commissaries General, Assistant Commissaries-General, and Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General. Mr, Bissel, the Commissary-General at head-quarters, is reckoned a man of great experience and capacity; and as the service is limited and small, in proportion to the number of officers on half-pay who were anxious to be employed, none have been called into active service but those who have inspired confidence by their previous conduct. The number of 40 Commissariat officers seems very great in proportion to the amount of the military force—being one Commissary for less than 200 men; but this disproportion may be accounted for and justified by recent changes in this department of administration, and by the nature of the present service. By a late Treasury arrangement, the custody of the military chest (which formerly belonged to the Paymaster-General's department) has been joined to the Commissariat, while the Store-Keeper-General's duty and responsibility have likewise been transferred to the same department, on the suppression and discontinuance of that office.

LISBON MARCH 24.

Her Highness the Infanta Regent being informed that a great number of officers have left their corps in all the provinces under specious pretexts, orders that the generals of the provinces shall take the greatest care in ascertaining, whenever any officer shall present himself to them the reasons of his so doing whether on account of illness, leave of absence, of any commission, and that they shall immediately cause those to return to their corps, the reasons for whose absence are not duly certified.

THE NEWS.—APRIL 8.

ARMY IN PORTUGAL.—Orders have arrived in Dublin for a fresh detachment of Commissaries to get ready to proceed forthwith to join the Army in Portugal.---Orders have likewise been given to the half-pay Surgeons throughout Ireland to report themselves immediately, as to whether they will go on service or resign.

Greece.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 31.—The *Gazette of Florence* of the 20th, 22d, and 24th of this month, which we have just received, does not say a word of the capture of the Egyptian corvetted by Lord Cochrane; yet the *Etoile* announced this news on the authority of a letter from Florence of the 18th.

THE TIMES,—MARCH 31.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Florence, dated the 18th March, that Lord COCHRANE has captured the Egyptian corvette which was built at Marseilles.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives, under the head of Odessa, news from Constantinople to the 2d of March, which agree with those we extracted yesterday. When M. Ribeaupierre went on the 20th of February to visit the Reis Effendi, he resolved not to subject himself to any troublesome etiquitte.

"(The *Austrian Observer* indeed says, that he was accompanied only by an interpreter.) The correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* adds, that M. de Ribeaupierre declared in that interview not only that he approved of the proposals made by M. Minziacky on the 5th of February, simultaneously with Mr. S. Canning, but that these proposals must be previously accepted to become the basis of further negociations. It is said that the Russian Minister, after representing the dangers to which the Porte exposed itself, ended with pleading the cause of humanity. The Reis Effendi, who will not hear of any foreign intervention in the affairs of the Greeks, whom he calls rebellious subjects, probably cares little about humanity. But even allowing that the Greeks are rebels; how is a stop to be put to the sanguinary warfare carried on by the pirates, who have done such injury to the European commerce in the Mediterranean?

"Six years' experience has proved that the Porte has not sufficient power to stop the insurrection either by gentle means or by arms. It has closed the way against the first by all kinds of violations of faith towards the Greeks, and as for the second, setting aside its acknowledged weakness, it would be too late used, when that Russia, France and England had made arrangements with the Greeks. The conference is said to have lasted three hours. After M. de Ribeaupierre had exhausted all imaginable argument, the Reis Effendi answered verbally by what he had already said to M. de Minziacky on the 5th of February, 1824; that the Porte could not admit any foreign intervention in this affair, but that the proposals of Russia and England should be laid before a great Divan. In consequence of this, an answer is expected, which had not been received on the 2d of March either by M. de Ribeaupierre or Mr. Canning. Count Guilleminot, the French ambassador, declared in writing some days after the conference, the accession of France to the proposals of Russia and England, and received a similar answer.

The Malta Gazette of the 15th Feb says all the accounts of the fleet sent from Egypt to the Morea in November last, have been incorrectly given. The fleet consisted of 78 sail; 30 were sloops of war, 5 fire-ships, the remainder consisted of European and Turkish transports. There were no troops sent; but large supplies of provisons and ammunition, and 900,000 Spanish dollars; the whole commanded by MOHAREM BEY, son-in-law of the PACHA.

APRIL 9.

TRIESTE, MARCH 22.—Great activity prevails in the Arsenal. It is said that, in next season the Turkish fleet will be placed at the disposal of Ibrahim Pacha, and commanded by his own officers.—

Recent letters from Malta state, that the intelligence from the Morea was favourable. Tripolizza had been retaken by the Greeks.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

"The *Lausanne Gazette* states, from its private letters from Ancona, that de Constavello had arrived in that city, from Corfu. He announces, that private information had been received there, that Kuraiskaki after having gained a new victory at Distonio, had marched against the camp of the Seraskier, who was still besieging Athens, and that he fouted him so completely, that he was scarcely able to escape with a few horse.

America.

By the *Leeds*, which reached Liverpool on Thursday, after a voyage of 20 days, we have received Washington papers to the 6th March, and New-York papers to the 8th of March inclusive. They are almost filled with the debates in the two houses of congress on the Colonial Trade Bill—a bill intended to regulate the commercial intercourse with the British Colonies. The Executive, embarrassed probably both by the weakness of the case itself, and by the superiority of argument displayed by Mr. CANNING in the negociations with Mr. GALLATINS, had thrown (as is not unfrequently done in England) the burthen and responsibility of action on the Legislature. After a great deal of discussion, a bill passed the Senate, suspending all the restrictive acts of the United States till the 31st of December next, but continuing certain duties on British vessels and their cargoes: it further empowered the PRESIDENT, should he receive satisfactory evidence on or before the 31st of December, that no discriminating duties were levied on American vessels and cargoes in the Colonies, to abolish them also on British vessels and cargoes. This bill (which certainly was not a very strong or efficient measure) was then discussed in the House of Representatives, and; with one or two not very important alterations, was passed and refered to the Senate. The Upper House, clung with great tenacity to the bill in its original form, and notwithstanding several conferences between the two branches of the Legislature, rufused to adopt the amendments of the Lower House. The bill was therefore lost. The subject, therefore, as far as concerns the Congress, is left precisely in the same state as at the beginning of the session. The Executive, therefore, must now act on its own responsibility. Considerable anxiety is expressed, especially among the colonial merchants, to ascertain what measures will be adopted. It is supposed in some of the papers that a proclamation will be issued to meet the Order in Council, by prohibiting vessels from the British West Indies from entering the ports of the United States.

THE TIMES, APRIL 3.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

Several journals published yesterday the contents of an article of the *Jamaica Gazette*, dated January 30, which says, there had been an engagement in the Gulf of Lawrence, between two French corvettes and two American men-of-war. According to custom, three French ships of war were stationed in 1826 off the coast of Newfoundland, for the protection of our fisheries, from the month of May to the end of September, during all which time they were on the most friendly terms with the foreign vessels, Americans as well as English. Since that time no French man of war has appeared off those coasts, and those which are to be stationed there, this year will not sail from France before the beginning of April.

LOWER CANADA.

The Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor, has prorogued (on the 7th March) the Parliament of Lower Canada, after a speech in which he reprobated, in the strongest manner, the conduct of the House of Assembly, who had refused to vote a supply. The disputes in that province have been of long standing, and there appears

(Continued from the Supplement.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETERS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.